ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,012—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† GANGES	4306	800	G. W. Atkinson.	17th March, 1894.
B.I. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	800	H. Weichell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	800	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3060	800	H. Weichell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	6113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3060	800	T. F. Creery	27th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	800	H. Weichell	8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	800	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4306	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 6 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo:—

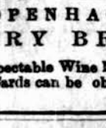
March 21st, April 4th, April 18th
May 2nd, May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ.				
BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	250	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

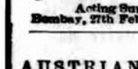
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 4th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 12, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 15th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 15th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	3246	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS FOR
DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.
(12 to 16 oz.)

THE CELEBRATED DEMON BAT.—The HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end.
The GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing and placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. The most popular Racket of the day, and indubitably the best adapted for all services required.....each Rs. 4
THE CHAMPION RACKET ..... " " 4
THE RENSHAW RACKET ..... " " 4
(Other patterns at Rs. 3-8 each).
RE-STRINGING TENNIS BATS, each Re. 1-12.
PRESS OPINION. " " " the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even and tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players."—"The Englishman."
. GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Terms, Cash or V. P. Post.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
THE NORTHERN INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MEDICINE CHESTS, ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, VETERINARY MEDICINES AND INSTRUMENTS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, AND OPERA GLASSES, SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
SOAPS AND TOILET REQUISITES,
PERFUMES,
CHEMICALS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words is "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

PASSENGER SEASON,
1894.
FOR
TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR
TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR
ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
TRY
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (?!)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

COCA WINE! COCA WINE!!
A most powerful BRAIN and NERVE Restorer.
Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic properties.
Strongly recommended for
SLEEPLESSNESS, HEAD-ACHE, AND OVER-FATIGUE.
Facilitates DIGESTION and allays Pain caused by DYSPEPSIA.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.
Extract from a letter—Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
"DEAR SIRS,—Your Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India."
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

SMOKE
MELACHRINO'S.
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.
Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.
ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest "	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
18, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF WILD ANIMALS.

2 GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS!

2 GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT!

TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 13TH and 14TH.

2 Special Programmes 2

Of All the Choice Acts of this Great Show.

2 PARTING SOUVENIRS NIGHTS 2

On Each Occasion the HARMSTONS will present amongst the Audience

A Handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCH.

Remember, each and every Person HAS AN EQUAL CHANCE.

BOX PLAN at MITCHELL & Co.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 14TH MARCH, EXTRA FAREWELL MATINEE.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. To Commence at 4, sharp. Children under 10 years Half-price to All Parts of the Circus.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN MACDONALD," arrived from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1894. Agents.

SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANTS AND MACHINERY, BELONGING TO THE DECCAN ICE CO., LD., POONA.

UNDER Instructions from Mr. EDULJI DINSHAW, of KURRACHEE, and on account of the abovenamed Company, HAJI KASSAM LUDHA will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., at the premises of the Company, situate at the Bund Road, near the Bund Gardens, all that the Engines, Boilers, Plant and Machinery, belonging to the abovenamed Company, under and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, 18[illegible], and made between the said Company of the one[illegible]part and the said Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw of the other part.

FOR SALE.

(Owner Going Home.)

3 AUSTRALIAN MARES; one carries a Lady; all go in Harness.

1 Pure Bred Young Surat COW to Calve in less than 2 months, which gave in May last 12 Police Seers of milk Daily, besides what her Calf required.

A BROUGHAM, a Park Phaeton, a Jinricksbaw, a Child's Perambulator (double), a Child's Goat Cart, with large strong and very quiet white Goats, and its Harness, a Side-Saddle, and a Grain Crusher in good order.

A PIANO, specially made for India by Richard Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.

1 Child's Swing Cot and 1 Child's Ordinary Cot (Teak-wood bars).

Apply to Rev. THOMAS H. GREIG,
Marine Lines.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay proposes to apply in Fifteen Days from this date for the Sanction of Government to the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY with Double Track from the Junction of Babula Tank Road with Chinch Bunder and Mazagon Roads, to the foot of the South approach of Hancock Bridge.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Municipal Commissioner at his Office, where Plans of the proposed Extension may be seen,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th March, 1894.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on THURSDAY, March 15th, at 5-30 P.M.

The VEN'BLE A. GOLDWYER-LEWIS, Archdeacon of Bombay, will Preside.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is Invited.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

ON ACCOUNT of the IMPOSITION of DUTIES, and the FALL in EXCHANGE, from this date and until further notice, an ADDITION of 12½ per cent. will be made to all Prices quoted in the Society's Price Lists of the 15th January, 1894, except in the Guns Dept, where 10 per cent. will be added on Arms and Ammunition, and in the Wines Dept., where 5 per cent. will be added.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 13th March 1894.

MATHERAN.

MR. C. J DE SOUZA, Proprietor of the CLARENDON HOTEL, is the Government Contractor for Conveyances. Visitors requiring conveyances are requested to address the Contractor, who will furnish them with the reduced Scale of charges. Manchills and Rickshaws are now available in addition to the conveyances already in use on the Hill. Ponies and Coolies may also be engaged through the Contractor.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

Matheran, 9th March, 1894.

SUPER DRESS SHIRTS.

ONE STUD. SQUARE CUFFS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2. To Elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are elegible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. M. Moses, who has been elected a Director of the Company, by the Board, to fill up a vacancy in their body.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 17th April, 1894, both day inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 12th March, 1894.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTS

Bombay, 6th March, 1894.

To Dr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, beg to request that you WILL CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of DISCUSSING THE TARIFF BILL, now before the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and specially for PROTESTING AGAINST THE EXEMPTION from THAT BILL of COTTON GOODS and YARNS.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
C. Douglas.	G. Cotton.
G. H. Farran.	J. A. Inverarity.
Jas. H. Sleigh.	L. Aeppli.
J. E. Sassoon.	David Sassoon and Co.
E. Moses.	R. Gilbert.
J. Stiven.	Vurjeewandas Madhowdas.
E. M. Slater.	Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas
R. C. Lees.	A. F. Shipton.
Manmohandas Ramjee.	K. R. Cama.
Sassoon J. David.	Dharamsey Soonderdas.
M. C. Turner.	S. A. Nathan.
W. Lang.	Jamsetjee N. Tata.
J. W. Brown.	Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Grattan Geary.	John Marshall
C. H. Byrne.	T. J. Bennett.
E. B. Carroll.	G. A. Kittredge.
C. H. B. Forbes.	A. C. Wauser.
R. S. Brown.	J. A. Shepherd.
W. Thacker.	Rustomjee N. Rotumdas.
Gordhandas Khatau.	Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha.
M. Osterinayer.	Lukhmidas Khimjee.
W. P. Walshe.	J. B. Murzban.
G. K. Heinrichs.	Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
Pershaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.	Dorabjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.
Hassambhoy Visram.	D. McLauchlan Slater.
J. M. Drennan.	Merjibhai Rotena.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama.	Rahimtoola Khairaz.
G. W. Roughton.	G. Lund.
J. P. Cornforth.	Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee.
S. E. Shellim.	Gulamhusen Adana.
Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee.	Jagannundas Vandrawandas Bhaisett.
Bhugwandas Narotamdas.	S. M. Moses.
D. A. De Monte.	Karsondas Chabildas.
Ardaser F. Unwalla.	Ebrahim Rahimtoola.
Ardaser Dadabhoy Mody.	Nanabhoy Navrojee Katruck.
F. N. Bisni.	M. G. Dastmukh.
Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya.	Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo.
Balajee Pandurung.	Premchun Roychund.
M. M. Heeramaneck.	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.
Veerchund Deepchund.	Vizbhandas Atmaram.
Jumnadas Nursee Khatau.	Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
J. Westlake.	James Jardine.
M. P. Jardine.	F. M. Hill.
C. J. Groom.	C. Scott.
F. A. Owen.	C. B. Lynch.
Colin Campbell.	N. C. Macleod.
Robt. English.	L. Penny.
A. McLaggan.	Cowasjee Pestonjee.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.	N. J. Gamudia.
Badrudin Abdulla Ker.	Khursedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.
Abdoola M. Dharamsi.	Bhai hanker Nanabhai.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	Pherozeshaw M. Mehta.
D. Morris.	E. Muller.
D. H. Glade.	Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.
Arthur Leslie.	Damodherdas Tapidas.
J. Tintner.	W. Bullock.
P. Morris.	Aug. Breul.
Visanjee Khimjee.	C. H. Jahier.
J. Rice.	
J. N. F. Mitchell.	

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL of Bombay on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

CAWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, March 10, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AND VACANT GROUND AT MATOONGA.

By order of the mortgage, Joaquin Salvadore Lodrigues, Esq., and on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Pascoal Phillip Pereira and Francisco Pascoal Pereira, in pursuant of a power of sale given in the mortgage deed of the 10th January, 1888, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a dwelling house standing on the Fuzundaree land, and outhouses, containing by admeasurement, the former ninety-nine and five-ninth (99 5-9) and the latter 33½ square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector of Assessment No. 505, situated and lying at Kharem, on the eastern side of public road leading from Matoonga to Sion, and in the sub district of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the property of Domingo DeMello west by the property of Domingo DeMello, on the north by the property of Domingo Pascoal de Souza, and on the south by the property of Domingo Ezras Far, and the outhouse bearing No. 454, is bounded on the east by the property of Domingo Andre de Cruz, on the west by the property of Jasento Joa Baretto's land, on the north by the property of Salvadore's land, and on the south by the property of Minguel Pereira's house.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of tocca land or tenure, containing by admeasurement 8,302 square yards or thereabouts, viz:—In those square yards there are containing 13 beds of ground bearing Collector of Land Survey old No. 163, new No. 16783, new Survey No. 29-880, 10-959, 5-962, 7 961, 3 955, 5 973, 6 977, and others, lying and situate at Matoonge, on the eastern side of Matoonga Road and in the sub-district of Mandvee as per plan which will be pointed out at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans apply to the undersigned's Office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 13, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MEDICINE, TOILET REQUISITES, PROVISION, SHOP FURNITURE, &C.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H C, and in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama, traded under the name of Leopold and Co, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. at No. 6, Colaba Causeway, consisting liquid and powder medicines in glass stopper bottles, ointments, compressed drugs, aerated water bottles, sarsaparilla, castor oil, glycerine, eye washers, toothpaste, dill water, feeding bottles, sponges, chemical food, brushes, soaps, scent, tea, biscuit, provision, tobacco, cigars, wine, spirit, beer, lozenges, dispensing cupboards, show cases, counters, shelves, measure glasses, funnels scales, tincture press, phials, syringes, purcolator, corks, tables, chairs, clock, gas pendants, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Road, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF SODA MACHINE, KEROSINE OIL ENGINE, CORN THRESHING MACHINE, TANKS, CARTS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama, traded under the name of Leopold & Co. (insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 12, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla (opposite to Mr. E. D. Sassoon's bungalow), consisting soda machine by Hayward Tyler and Co. (with bottling machine), kerosine oil engine, 4 H. P., with boiler (Mahier and Rochester Stauffer system, by Messrs J. M. Grob & Co.), shaftings with pulleys and belting, corn threshing machine by Richmond and Chandler, iron tanks, platform weighing machine, aerated water bottles, cane baskets, table, counters filter, soda carts, humbers, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 13, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the Tariff Bill now before the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel Bombay.

THE CUP

THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

AND

LADY LANSDOWNE,

On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the MERITS of

LIPTON'S

TEA

By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, "Warren Hastings."

To Obtain

A GOOD CUP

OF

TEA,

Buy Only

LIPTON'S TEAS,

THE

FINEST,

The World can Produce,

WHICH ARE NOW BEING SOLD

All Over INDIA and the EAST

AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY

LOW PRICES:—

As. 12 Per lb.

RE. 1 Per lb.

RE. 1-2 Per lb.

NO HIGHER PRICE.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.

Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs. Nett.

1 anna per lb. Reduction if a 20lb. Tin is taken.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY:—Messrs TREACHER & Co., LD.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.

RANGOON:—ARTHUR BARNES.

CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.

Do.:—Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.

JUBBULPUR, ALLAHABAD, DELHI, CAWNPORE, NAGPUR, SIMLA } Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and at all their Branches on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,

The Largest TEA DEALER in the World.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—

30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,

TEA GODOWNS:—

11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris

GEORGE GOULET

By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,

Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN

ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS

IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ..... £ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ..... £3,591,798.

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57, ESPLANADE ROAD
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W. K. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fun
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,50
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,265
GROWTH OF FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BAN

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Value Rs.
3 k Ass'n		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
y	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
B nk of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160xd
Bank of Mirasi	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	
Commercial Bk.	5,000	100	100		158 to 160
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
A ra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
C arter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	61	2
National Bank o India	40 00	625	6121	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
Back Bay Baths	750	60	150	74	205
Ba'tham Pile	2,000	50	50	12	4
Bapty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	101
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	4
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	In	Liquidation			
Do. new issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	68
Bombay Flour Mill	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	65
Bosean Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Bowan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	25
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	1,000	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Dewar & Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Dewar & Co., Ld.	600	100	70		70 nom
Indian Insurance Company					
Ship Asse	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir Karaal & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	101
Koup r & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	208
Karachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	6,000	20	30	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	12
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	645
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	2 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Tramtor & Co.	1,000	100	100	60	965
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Anwar	200	1,250	1,250	75	130
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert Ice Warehouse	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945
Apollo	750	2,000	2,000	90	900
Bellasy	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	28
Bhownuggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Bevil's Cawnpor Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		167½
Bleach & City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		167½
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	285
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,270
Fort	515	2500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,125
French	300	500	all	Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	425
Gingell Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	115
Khanderao	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahadeo Cotton & P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	60	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	170
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil.	375
Munshi M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	532
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	200	75	20	48
Samson	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	186	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	950
SPINNING AND WEAV NG COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unit- ed	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay Na- tional Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	550
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Cowasji Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	660
Hingangha Mill	700	800	800	47	660
Howard and Bullough	3,650	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		250
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		102½
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mac- kanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Lowjee	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	442	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,035
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Gocul- das	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	111
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	105
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	320
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,300
Stonedelaw	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	395
Spn. Mills, Ld.	1,500	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	580
Venkateshwar Lakhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-6
Chinese Lycee	"	27-2 Nominal.
Putch, Bar Gold old	"	27-0 "
Do. do. new	"	26-12 "
Australia do.	"	27-2
Russian do.	"	27-0
Spanish Sovereigns	"	17-9
Do. Doubloons	"	16-15
Bar Silver 17 fine	"	85-12
Do. 17½ do.	"	86-12
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205
ve Francs	"	210.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-30 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Indo-British Institution, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Hamston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—There will be a game this (Tuesday) evening, at 5 p.m.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The foxhounds will meet at Chuckla cover to-morrow (Wednesday).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Macdonald and Kaveri entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Naderi, Ganges, and Oscarshal on Saturday; the steamer Asama, Jubedi, and Situnji left it on Saturday, and the steamer LaSeyne on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Quantock and Ramillies and ship Kelat entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer City of Kiva on Sunday; the steamers Banda and Chelydra left it on Saturday.

THE BOADICEA.—Her Majesty's Flagship Boadicea, under the command of Captain J. A. Giffard, steamed out of harbour yesterday morning, on a target-firing practice. She will return to harbour this evening or to-morrow morning.

A MISSING WIFE.—Sulleman Ahmed, residing at Old Nanpada Road, has reported to the police, that his wife, Miriambee, aged forty-five years, and wearing seventeen silver earrings, of the value of Rs. 5, left home, on Sunday last, and has not since returned.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt, through Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, of Rs. 350, being the amount of donation given by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., towards the funds of the Home.

SUNKERSHET CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during last month was 1,505, of these 377 were new admissions, consisting of 169 males, 96 females, and 112 children. The average daily attendance was 53. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 163.

POSTAL NOTICE.—An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it and for the Continent of Europe will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th March, for despatch by the extra P. and O. s. s. Peninsular to Marseilles. The mail will be strictly limited to letters and packets specially marked for despatch per s. s. Peninsular.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Mooni, a Mahomedan woman, residing at H. H. Aga Khan's house, Nesbit Lane, reported to the police, on Saturday last, that, at midday, on the 8th instant, she gave her grandson, named Mahomed Sadal, aged eleven years, food in three copper vessels to convey to her son at Cammateepoora 1st Lane. The boy accordingly left the house, and has not since been heard of.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

Quadrille	The Duke of Fife	J. Wood.
Polka	Tonjours Galant	Fahrbach.
Overture	The Dream	C. J. Briggs.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Selection	Faust up to Date	Meyer Lutz
Valse	The Reverie of Years	Liddell.

THE SIR JAMSHEDJI ZARTHOSTI MADRESSA.—Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the above institution, which took place yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row. The report being read by Mr. Jeewanji Jamshedji Modi, secretary, several young Parsee gentlemen delivered addresses on the excellence and purity of Zoroastrian religion. Sir Jamsetji distributed the prizes, after which Mr. K. R. Cama delivered an interesting and able speech, bearing upon the Zoroastrian religion. A detailed report will appear in our next issue.

BENGALI CELEBRATION.—On Sunday the disciples of Ram Krishna Deba, the renowned Paramhamsa of Bengal, invited the Bengali residents of Bombay to celebrate the sixtieth birthday festival at "Ananda Dham," No. 1, Picket Road. Almost all the Bengalis and a few Deccani and Gujerati gentlemen joined the festival out of respect for the great Paramhamsa. Swami Vivekananda, who is described by Mr. Marwin Marie Snell, of Chicago, as a typical representative of Hinduism, and the most popular and influential man in the World's Parliament of Religions, is at the present time the leader-disciple of Paramhamsa Ramkrishna Deba.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, at Parel, regarding the death of Pherozshah Framji Ghamat, a Parsee lad, aged sixteen years. The deceased was a foundationer in the Orphanage, and had been living there since it was opened. Pherozshah's mother was dead some years ago, and his father, who has been addicted to drink, is weak in his intellect. The deceased had been in the habit of visiting his uncle on holidays, and he often used to express to him his sorrow at his father's condition. On Friday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, he complained to a fellow-student, named Cowasji Sorabji, that he was not feeling well, and told him to fetch his books after the class was over, as he intended to go into the sick-room. On the following day, Cowasji visited the deceased in the sick-room when the latter, in the course of conversation, told the former, that a Brahmin had prophesied that he (the deceased) would die at the age of seventeen. Early yesterday morning, Pherozshah was found missing, and on the well near the Orphanage being dragged, his body was recovered. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the usual clothes. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ARREST OF DACOITS.—Juma Gund and his gang, finding that Kathiawar was getting too hot for them after their late exploit with the head constable suddenly appeared at Sarda, in the Palanpur Superintendency. The Imperial police came in contact with them, with the result that one of the gang, named Kaya, was severely wounded, and Punja, Khamisa, and Hamir were arrested. The leader, Juma Gund, however, unfortunately managed to make his escape together with one Kanthad. Two men of the police were wounded. There is no doubt of the gang being that of Juma Gund as the men under arrest have been identified.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.

At the twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company held yesterday afternoon Mr. Damodardas Tapidas presided, and the accounts of the company as well as the following directors' report were adopted, and in which it was stated: "Your directors beg to lay before you the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1893, and are pleased to report that the company has done a fair work during the year under report. 4,862 bales were pressed during the year. The nett profits stands as shown in the accounts at Rs. 2,416-10-4, which our directors recommend to apportion as under:—To dividend at Rs. 14 per share absorbing, Rs. 2,338; to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 78-10-4—total, Rs. 2,416-10-4. The prospects for the next year are so far good, as the cotton crop is reported to be in a prosperous condition, and the directors expect a good result for 1894. The insurance on the company's property is covered for Rs. 33,000. Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration. The account and directors' report were unanimously passed." A dividend of Rs. 14 per share was declared and made payable on and after the 14th instant. Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee was re-elected a director; and Mr. Cassidas Mussookhram was appointed auditor for the ensuing year, and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 40.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)
TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

6 p.m.—Litany and Address.
On Thursday next at 6 p.m. there will be Evensong and Sermon.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 8 and Rs. 28.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which Mr. Damji Lukmichand, manager to Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, licensed opium-farmer for Bombay, has charged Messrs. A. W. Prautch, Mansukhlal, Thos. M. Hudson, and Alfred S. Dyer, with defamation, in that they published, in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January last, certain "false and malicious" statements with intent to harm the reputation of the complainant.

Mr. Anderson, barrister-at law, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurrumsey, and Kama, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Messrs. Prautch and Hudson, Mr. Mansukhlal, a European member of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian* conducted their defence in person.

Before the case was proceeded with, his Worship asked Mr. Anderson as to what particular accused person he wished to first proceed against.

Mr. Anderson replied that he wished to proceed against the whole of the accused.

The Magistrate said that in that case he must have evidence of conspiracy against them.

Mr. Anderson answered that he could adduce evidence of conspiracy, and thought he would proceed against all the accused simultaneously.

The Court thereupon permitted the complainant to proceed against the whole of the accused at the same time.

Mr. Sydenham Smith, who said he was a pleader of the District Court of Poona, asked permission to defend Mr. Dyer, one of the accused in the case.

The Magistrate said it was against the practice of the Court, and he could not permit him to do so.

Mr. Smith: I do not attempt to do so without asking your permission. The request is entirely within your Worship's discretion to grant.

The Magistrate: I do not think I can allow it.

Mr. Smith: There is a precedent. An officer of the Salvation Army was allowed to defend one of the members of his band in this Court.

The Magistrate: That might have been an exceptional case.

Mr. Smith: This is an exceptional case, too. I am a friend of Mr. Dyer, and wish to defend him.

The Magistrate: I decline to grant your application.

Mr. Smith: I bow to your Worship's ruling.

Mr. Dyer then said that he would conduct his defence in person.

Mr. Anderson, in briefly stating the facts of the case, said that the complainant was the manager of Mr. Jadowjee Khodidas, the licensed farmer of opium. The article complained of was published in the issue of the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January last. The complainant was mentioned in the article as the farmer himself, but he had been the manager. The article contained many false statements and those who wrote it were responsible for it. The lithographed *facsimile* of the accused was printed at the end of the article, and Mr. Dyer, one of the accused, was the publisher of the *Guardian*, as could be seen from the "tail-piece" of the paper. The name of the complainant was wrongly spelt in the article, but it was evidently intended for the complainant. Counsel then read the article complained of, generally objecting to it as a whole, and particularly complaining about the paragraphs annexed to the complainant's information, which have already been published.

Mr. Damji Lukhmichand, manager to Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium-farmer for the town and island of Bombay, being examined by Mr. Anderson, said that he managed the whole business of Mr. Jadowji. Towards the end of January last certain allegations made against him in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January were brought to his notice. He did not know English. The allegations so far as concerned him were false; Jadowji held the license of opium farm for Bombay for the last thirteen years. He had been in the employ of Jadowji for twenty years, and for the last thirteen years, he had been his manager. The name as written in the defamatory article was not correctly spelt, but it certainly referred to the complainant. Witness had sent opium to the opium-shop at Mahim for sale. It was perfectly legal to do so. The shop at Mahim was a licensed shop. The licensee of the shop is Kalidas Shewji. In his district from Colaba to Mahim there were eleven such shops. He held No. 10 license. He had nothing more to do with the opium than to deliver it at the shop. The witness here said how the sealed packet of opium was delivered to the shop. He said that a sub-inspector, named Ramchander, accompanied the men who took the drug to Mahim, and with all the usual restrictions and care the same was taken from the warehouse to the shop at Mahim.

Mr. Brown cross-examined the complainant as follows:—

Who drew your attention to those allegations published in the *Bombay Guardian*?—I am a member of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library. I went there: some of the members there told me about the article.

Can you name them?—Yes. One was Mizar Hoosein and another was Rahim Jamal.

How many days before you filed the information?—About eight or nine days.

What were you doing all these days?—In the meantime I made enquiries to find out whether it was true or false.

What was true or false?—I do not know English. I bought a paper, caused it to be read, and made inquiries whether what was written there was true or false.

What person did you make the enquiries from?—I made enquiries as to what I heard at the library was true or false.

Any other inquiry?—Yes. Mr. Ramchandra, a tobacco inspector, told me "such and such a thing had appeared in the paper. If you do not give a satisfactory explanation I will report you to the Assistant Collector of the Tobacco Department." I hold a tobacco license.

Is he the same Ramchandra who went with the opium?—No.

Has he anything to do with opium?—No.

Was it after or before your friends spoke to you at the library?—About four or five days after that.

Was it after or before you caused the article to be read to you?—A day or two after.

How many days before you filed the information?—Six or seven days after he spoke. After two days I went to the vakeel to take his advice.

Why did not you go at once to your vakeel?—I had to consult my shett. He was at Sion for a change of air. I went there to consult him. He had probably to consult somebody else.

Then you ran as fast as you could?—Yes.

Have the Government made any investigation in the matter?—I am not aware of it.

Did you or your shett ask the Government to make any investigation in the matter?—No; I have no recollection if my master did so.

You have not done so?—No.

Do you or your master desire that the Government should do it?—There is no reason. Well, we wish the Government may make an investigation if they think we have done so. Let them investigate whether we have acted in this way.

But you did not ask?—I asked the inspector to do so. I do not know if he has secretly made the inquiry. If my master were to make any inquiry, would he ever let me know that he was doing so.

Why did you say that you had not asked any Government official to investigate the matter?—I understood you to say whether we had asked the Government.

What persons is the permit handed over to?—The shop-keepers.

Did you get one for the Mahim shop-keeper?—My master applied for and obtained it from the Assistant Collector.

Where did you get it from for the purposes of this case?—From Kalidas Shewji himself.

How does he carry on his business?—He buys from my master at the rates fixed by Government.

Does he sell it on his own account or on your master's account?—At his own account.

What is the name on his signboard?—Jadowji Khodidas under which is painted sub-licensee Kalidas Shewji.

Did you go to Mahim yourself during the fair?—No.

Did any of your people go there?—Not one of the men belonging to my shop went there on any purpose during the fair.

Do you ever go to Mahim?—I have gone there. I go there once or twice in three months at the opium shop.

What for?—To weigh the opium in the shop.

Do you do anything else at Mahim?—No, my master has a bungalow there. I go to see if the bungalow is under repair.

Do you ever send any of your men there?—Yes when they have to carry opium under permit. I never send them on any other purpose.

Does Kalidas act as your agent at Mahim?—No, not except in connection with opium. He is the agent of Jadowji Khodidas from whom he takes opium and sells according to law.

Kalidas is his sub-licensee for the sale of opium but does not act in any other way as his agent?—No.

Does Kalidas Shewji do anything else for your master in addition to selling opium?—No.

And he does not do anything with respect to opium except selling it?—No; I am quite sure about that, an shall not alter this answer at all.

Until the 31st July, 1893, there were opium-smoking places all over Bombay?—Yes.

How many?—I believe there were ten. I cannot give the exact number.

All the opium smoked in those places was taken from your master?—No; it came from the Government warehouse, and was not included in my master's farm.

Since the 31st July last 1893 the chandulkhana and maddat shops were closed, and there is no licensed one on the island?—No.

Do you know of any chandul clubs?—Those who are in the habit of taking it probably have their own clubs.

Witness, continuing, said: No outsiders smoke chandula in the club only the members meet there to smoke. They also smoke maddat and drink kushamba. They have no license to drink kushamba.

Mr. Brown: What do you understand by a club?—As for example Byculla Hotel is a club. (Laughter.) The place where certain members meet is called a club.

Mr. Brown: What do you call a membership of the chandul club?—When three or four persons desirous of smoking chandul meet together, they formed themselves into the members of a Club for which they hire a room at a rental of Rs. 2 per mensem.

Mr. Brown: Are there many clubs in Bombay?—Yes; There are hundreds of clubs. Once the Collector had the clubs counted and their number was by hundreds. Before the shops were closed, some respectable persons, who were ashamed of going to chandulkhanas smoked in their own houses. A great number of these clubs were started since the shops were closed. It is not the business if our men to go round the clubs; and they do not.

Mr. Brown: They don't inspect them in any way?—No; they do not inspect them in any way. It is not their business to do so. I am quite sure of that. Our master does not get that business done by anyone, as he has nothing whatever to do with the clubs. If a man comes and informs us that smuggled opium was sold at a particular club, we convey the information to the inspector. Our shops are near the clubs, and if there is any illicit sale of opium we go to the shops. We do not go inside but stand outside the shops. The same remark applies to the clubs at Mahim with which we have nothing to do. I never went to Mahim during the fair, and I do not know there were any chandul clubs during the fair. I have heard peple talk that chandul clubs were opened at Mahim during the fair, but I have no personal knowledge about it. I believe these clubs were opened there for those who went to see the fair. I do not know how many clubs were opened there. Thousands of people go to the fair. I do not know who managed the clubs or in whose houses they were opened. I do not even know as to where they got the opium from. Inspector Nagidass and I had gone to Mahim before the fair. There was a large sale of opium during the fair as usual. The inspector does not always take me when he goes to detect opium smuggling or illicit sale of opium. If I go with him it is only by chance. If I meet the inspector accidentally he invites me, and I go with him. To detect illicit sale of opium my master has employed fifteen detectives. They go secretly about the railway stations, and see if they can catch anybody, who brings smuggled opium in Bombay. They have nothing else to do. The fifteen detectives do not go to the clubs. Our men go over the whole island from Colaba to Mahim. I am a paid servant. I understand my master's books, which I have not got here. I had applied in writing for a permit for 20lbs. of opium for No. 10 shop at Mahim. The information was given to me either by the shopkeeper Kalidas himself or by one of his men that opium was required at his shop. I sit at No. 11 shop. Sometimes opium is sent from the shop at Bhendi Bazaar to No. 10 shop after a transfer permit has been obtained. I have no recollection when the last transfer permit was obtained. There was no such transfer permit obtained during the last Mahim Fair. My master has eleven shops, all shops being the same. There is a sub-licensee for each shop. Every signboard bears the name of my master and his sub-licensee. I sit at a shop in Bhendi Bazaar. The sub-licensee there is Khodidas Umersey. I spend my leisure time there. The books of my master's business are kept at his house at Bhat-Bazar. The Government books are kept in each shop. The inspectors see the books and enter their initial therein. It is also one of my duties to examine the books, and see that they are correct. It is also my business to see if the balance shown in the book tallied with the stock in the shop. The purchaser's name is not now entered in the book as they did when the sale of ten tolas were allowed. The shop at Mahim can only recieve opium from my master. No opium in the whole island could be received for retail sale except from my master. In a year my master sells at an average about one hundred chests of opium, each containing a hundred and forty pounds of the drug. There has been an increase in the sale of opium since August 1893. There is a general decrease in the sale. My master used to sell more opium before the chandul shops were closed. No opium was sent to Mahim without a permit. If it was done so it would be illegal. My attention was not drawn to any notices in the newspapers about the chandul clubs. In Gujerati papers I did read about the clubs. I have no recollection if it was before or after the Mahim Fair. The opium smoked in these clubs is purchased in quantities of two tolas each from our shops. I know this fact because the purchasers tell the shop-keepers what purpose they want it for, whether for kushamba or chandul.

Witness continuing said that he had taken some Europeans, doctors and others to the chandul clubs when they desired to see how chandul was made. He had heard that some *padris* had visited such clubs. He had no objection to their going there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mansukhlal, late of the Salvation Army, second accused in the case, witness said that he was paid his salary every month, which was Rs. 55. He received nothing beyond his salary from his master, but he received money in shape of rewards wherever smuggled opium was seized. The business in which he was engaged was a respectable one. He would employ in his business those who were respectable. He would employ a man in his business who would smoke opium, but he had not yet done so. Witness knew that the accused Mansukhlal and Prautch were seen going about together in company of some other *padris*. The first time he saw them was in the chore-bazar. (Laughter.) It was some time ago, he could not fix the date. They were seen near the chandulkhana. The complainant had instituted the proceedings to clear his reputation, and had not undertaken the same at the instigation of any party.

Mr. Dyer having nothing to ask the witness the case was adjourned until next Monday.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says: Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" has gone into its 19th edition, which is a proof of its usefulness and of the esteem in which the publication is held. It is an historical, statistical, and descriptive compilation, invaluable to the traveller and of great service to the resident and business man. It records the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city on the information obtained from official and authentic sources. Public buildings, including those recently constructed, are fully described, and a mass of facts are systematically arranged.

The *Daily News* writes: Guide to Bombay.—Mr. Maclean's historical, statistical, and descriptive guide to Bombay, which has long been regarded by Anglo-Indians and those who have dealings with the Residency as an indispensable manual, is once more published at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and also by Messrs. Street and Co., of Cornhill. It has been revised and corrected for 1894, and a variety of information has been added to that which appears in former editions.

The *Statist* says: Maclean's Guide to Bombay, besides being a directory, contains maps and a large amount of statistical and historical information with respect to this important centre. It is obtainable of Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. At page 122 is given a table of the cotton manufacturing industry of the district. In the middle of 1893 there were 98 mills, employing about 84,000 hands, and using close upon 3,000,000 cwts. of raw cotton.

The *Financial News* calls it: A handy and exhaustive work for those interested in Bombay, or who contemplate a visit.

A PLUCKY rescue is reported to have been effected by a porter, named Morgan, at Portland-road station, London. A passenger, who was awaiting the arrival of the Great Western train, stumbled at the edge of the platform, and fell across the metals just as the lights of the train were sighted in the tennel. Morgan, who happened to be standing near, noticed the danger the man was in, and jumped on the rails, waving his arms and shouting to attract the attention of the engine driver. Seizing the unfortunate passenger, who appeared to be stunned, Morgan managed to roll with him in his arms into the narrow space under the platform. Although the engine-driver at once applied the brake, the train was not brought to a standstill until the engine had passed the two men, and was then slowly backed, and a hearty cheer was raised by the spectators when it was discovered that both were unhurt.

ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

THE members of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit held their annual soiree, on Saturday last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. The entrance to the Institute was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lanterns and the hall upstairs was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. The fashionable audience which met in the hall enjoyed a very excellent programme which the committee had drawn up for the occasion, comprising a fine selection of vocal and instrumental music, recitations in French, and a French comedietta. The members and the guests were received at the entrance by the members of the managing committee. The entertainment commenced at 9 p.m., precisely, as previously announced, by a piano overture "Le Caliphe de Bagdat" by the Misses Pedrazza. Mendelsohn's Concerto, "Allegro Molto Appassionato," was played on the violin by Miss Pedrazza with all the grandeur of the composition. Her artistic rendering of the piece, faultless in purity of tone, and her skill in the management of the violin were much admired. Equally successful was the rendering of a "Spanish Serenade" on the violin, piano, and mandolin by the Misses Pedrazza and Mr. Steer. Miss Swift who has established her reputation as a vocalist of high order sang with much taste "La Charmante Marguerite," while M. Fotiadis contributed "Amour discret," and "La Vallon" in a pure style, which called forth encores. The literary portion of the programme included an original monologue "Histoire d'un Monologue," composed for the occasion by Mr. P. Renault, and delivered by himself with inimitable humour, voice, and gesture. He was well supported by Mr. Arranger who recited with much spirit Bilhand's monologue, "Premier Amour," which won the admiration of all. Mr. B. E. Panegar recited in his usual excellent style the amusing monologue "Le Pendu," by C. Cros. The novel feature in the programme was the monologue, "Monsieur de la Palisse," which was allotted to Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, a grandson of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who has not as yet passed his teens, and who is an ardent student of the French language. This was his first attempt at recitation in French before the public and in this he came out successful, his pronunciation being almost faultless. The *pièce de resistance* of the evening was the very laughable comedy "La Grammaire," by Eugine Labiche and Alphonse Jolly, which was so successfully rendered by Messrs. Renault, Arranger, Emerat, Fotiadis, and Miss Swift that it drew repeated applause from the audience, the

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THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, will be held on TUESDAY, 13th March, at half-past Five o'clock P. M., in the School Building, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE CANDY will preside.

BUSINESS:—To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1893.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are Cordially Invited to attend.

S. LEIGH LYE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March 1894.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

THE latest market quotations to hand through Reuter were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date; but we have since received through the same channel particulars of *Shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns* to India for last month, compared with the missions for the past month of the present year, those to Bombay for February show a material decrease, amounting to some 12¼ million yards, or 24·92 per cent. on the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, both in *Cloth* and *Yarn*; while as against the shipments in February last year, they show an increase in every item, that in *Plain Cotton* being 9¼ million bales, or 24·80 per cent. To Calcutta, the missions for February were in excess of those on the preceding month all round, but greatly as compared with February 1893; while to Madras, the shipments were upon about the same scale last month as in January, though much above those in February last year. The figures for the first two months of the present year to Bombay show a large increase in every item of *Cottons*, and in *Twist* say of 23¼ million yards, in 18·79 per cent. In the former, of which *Plain Cottons* are accountable for 16¾ million yards, and *Twist* of 750 lbs. or 3·59 per cent.

Bombay—	F	M	J to	1894.	Feb. 1893
Plain Cottons...yds.	38,100,000	50,750,000		23,650,000	
Colored do. ... „	5,00[illegible]	6,150,000		4,950,000	
Printed do. ... „	10,750,000	12,[illegible]00		8,200,000	
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	1,100,000		550,000	
Calcutta—					
Plain Cottons...yds.	99,700,000	93,200,000		46,650,000	
Colored do. ... „	8,900,000	7,500,000		3,450,000	
Printed do. „	4,600,000	3,950,000		2,150,000	
Twist .....lbs.	1,300,000	900,000		800,000	
Madras—					
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,900,000	5,550,000		2,500,000	
Colored do. ... „	1,000,000	1,300,000		400,000	
Printed do. ... „	1,400,000	1,650,000		750,000	
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	900,000		300,000	

Bombay only for 2 months 1894. for 2 months 1893.

Plain Cottons ...yds.	88,850,000	72,150,000
Colored do. ... „	11,700,000	9,800,000
Printed do. ... „	23,150,000	18,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	2,050,000	1,300,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	6,33,857
„ „ Branches...	Dec.	„	50,475
Other Deposits	„	„	11,28,829
Government Securities	Inc.	„	34,643
Other authorized „	Nil		Nil
Loans	Inc.	„	5,29,730
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	„	8,33,965
Balances with other Banks	„	„	5,95,499
Cash.....	Inc.	„	5,51,151

The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance increased to the extent of 5½ lakhs, at 175½ lakhs, during the past week, against an addition of some 49 lakhs in the week preceding; but while the figures in the previous Return showed a diminution in the trade demand for Money of nearly 42 lakhs, those in the Statement of Affairs issued to-day disclose an increase of 8½ lakhs in that direction. Withdrawals from Private Deposits took place last week to the extent of 11½ lakhs; and Loans increased to the extent of 5½ lakhs; Bills Discounted, on the other hand, having diminished by over 8½ lakhs; the Cash Balance having been augmented by a material increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, and by a reduction of the balances with other Banks.

COTTON has again been a blank day here, as far as export business is concerned; and the Mills have taken only 900 bales in all, made up of 500 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 167½; and 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 197½; and Bengal, at Rs. 166½-8 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have remained quiet markets, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate business in the latter; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	10,519	bales.
Wheat.....	12,599	cwts.
Linseed.....	37,211	„
Rapeseed	7,410	„
Gingelly.....	5,059	„
Poppyseed	1,036	„
Groundnuts	4,248	„
Castorseed.....	1,326	„
Rice	6,494	„

FREIGHTS are weak for both ready and forward business and rates are 3d. to 6d. per ton lower.

EXCHANGE opened with an appearance of firmness at 1s. 2 3-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1/8d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 2¼d for three months' sight Credits; and a moderate amount of Telegraphic and Demand was given at our above quotations; also April Telegraphic, at 1s. 2 1-32d., and May-June at 1s. 2d. Three months' sight Credits were done, for May delivery, at 1s. 2 3-16d.; but Mercantile Paper not coming out freely to-day, rates receded slightly in sympathy with Calcutta, and ready Credits were placed at 1s 2 7-32d., the Bank media of remittance being quiet but steady, and closing rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d. to 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·49½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 9-16 for Fours for cash and 103 11-16 for the settling day at the end of the month, and rates have remained steady all day thereat, closing on the same level. 3½ per Cents are now quoted at par.

SHARES are very quiet, and quotations generally, in the absence of fresh business, are unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 10 compared with the statement of March 3, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	March 3. Rs.	March 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	40,75,623	47,09,480
Do. do. at Branches	64,41,256	63,91,781
Other Deposits	2,90,31,454	2,79,02,377
Post Bills	6,231	982
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,07,231	34,00,111
Rs. ..	5,70,14,717	5,67,61,931
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,14,962	81,49,605
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,14,448	75,74,614
Loans do. do. do.	71,26,762	76,56,492
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,55,36,809	1,47,02,843
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,202		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,95,202	3,95,202
Stamps &c.	22,812	21,891
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	9,73,140	3,77,611
Cash and Currency Notes	1,70,31,552	1,75,82,703
Rs. ..	5,70,14,717	5,67,61,931

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teneran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teneran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted (locality unknown).

Mails for Bangkok close at Singapore at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. to-morrow.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to Feb. 6 compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

	Latest Month. In Feb. 1894. Bengal.	In Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	45,72,500	9,80,000	55,52,500
Actual	38,84,165	19,45,800	58,29,965
Better than Estimate	...	10,45,800	3,77,465
Worse than Estimate	6,88,335	...	...

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	5,03,77,500	1,39,80,000	6,38,77,500
Actual.....	4,42,24,815	1,43,11,500	5,85,36,315
Better than estimate	...	4,11,500	...
Worse than Estimate	58,52,685	...	54,41,18

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO ANNAS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WOOLBERT—February 1, at 2, Coleigh-road, West Hamstead, wife of C R Woolbert, MB FRCS, H M Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BULLOCK-CLINE—February 5, at St Peter's Sarcoxie Florida, U S A, Stanley Henry Bullock, eldest son of the late Capt S Bullock, Madras Staff, to Edith Constance, second daughter of the late G W Cline, I S, LL D, FRGS, &c.

MAUNSELL-O'DONNELL—February 6, at St John the Baptist, Great Amwell, Herts, Mark S Maunsell, late 4th Royal Dragoons, Oakley Park, county Kildare, and Blackwater, county Cork, to Georgina Mackenzie O'Donnell, second daughter of the late Capt J R Middleton, I M S.

ROSE-TAYLOR—February 6, at St Mary's Magdalene, Paddington, Hugh Borer Rose, son of the late Major J L Rose, late Worcestershire Regiment, to Evaline, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble L H Kely, M C, of Killarney, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—Feb 16, Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of the late Capt Butler, H E I C S, of Thurcroft Hall, Rotherham, 80.

COURTENAY—Feb 11 at Barbicombe, Torquay, Lieut Col T H Courtenay, Bombay, retired.

SPENCE—Feb 13, the result of an accident, Edmund Lionel Warren, only child of the late Sub-Major J A W Spence, Madras Army, and of Mrs Spence, Castelnau Barnes, late of Podimoll, Purvey, Salem.

WILSON—Feb 12, at 5, Pailbrook-gardens, W, Isabella Marion, youngest daughter of Lieut-Gen John A W F Wilson, late H E I C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—March 8, at Bijapur, the wife of Mr George Barnes, of a son.

CLARK—March 2, at Simla, the wife of W Ronaldson Clark Surgeon-Captain, I M S, of a son.

MAJOR-GOLT—February 21, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C R Macgregor, D S O, Commandant, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COWDELL—March 8, at Bramley Lodge, Ooota amund, Bertha Millicent, the dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs A S Cowdell, aged 14 years and 11 months.

SCOTT—March 1, Beatrice Mary, loved wife of the late Lieut-Col S P Scott, late 1st Bombay Fusiliers, aged 47 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1894

IT is rare indeed that anyone gives to the world the benefit of opinions formed from an official experience not yet terminated with such refreshing candour as Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner of Sind, displays in an article on Indian affairs, published in the *National Review*. "'Tis great, 'tis manly," says the poet, "to disdain disguise," and Mr. James has gone so far in this direction as to reveal with the utmost frankness the weak points in the existing administrative system. In a former article, "Reflections on the Way Home," written in an Egyptian village while waiting for the Messageries' boat for Marseilles, the Commissioner of Sind has some hard things to say of the native press—"disloyal vernacular rags" is the term he uses; of the Congress and all its works; of the Cow Protection movement; of the discontent "of a small knot of semi-educated Hindus, whom experience proves to be unfit as yet either for political or executive power." The article now before us, "Some Further Reflections on India," exhibits his ability to see both sides of a question by speaking with equal freedom of some of the administrative and judicial faults attaching to the system of Government of which he has had twenty-eight years' experience. The unrest of the people, the vapourings of the vernacular press, the revival of religious animosities, the Congress movement, even the financial situation—none of these things are, in Mr. James' opinion, such serious causes of anxiety to those responsible for the Government of India as, in the first place, the ever-growing agricultural indebtedness, and, in the second, "the want of assurance that our rulers at home will not sacrifice India to party." Had Mr. James read the proof of his article after the forecast of the Budget made by Mr. Westland, his indignation at the flagrant injustice of excluding cotton goods from import duties for the sake of Lancashire votes, would probably have led him to put in more positive form the sentence last quoted, by eliminating therefrom three words, and leaving it—"the assurance that our rulers at home will sacrifice India for party." The force of this contention is, we regret to say, so frequently illustrated in Indian affairs, that any further reference to the subject is unnecessary, and we may confine ourselves to the danger which Mr. James places in the forefront, with the significant declaration, that "agrarian discontent is brewing."

Premising his remarks with the observation, that apart from the British Army, our mainstay in India is the confidence and loyalty of the people, Mr. James says that that confidence and loyalty "we are slowly and surely alienating." In Sind more than two-thirds, and probably not less than three-fourths, of the land is hopelessly mortgaged. This evil he attributes to two causes—the imperfections in the law of procedure for the recovery of debt, and "the incapacity of our Civil Courts to interpret and work it sensibly." In the absence of agricultural banks the ryot has to take advances from money-lenders, who over-reach the tenant with the greatest ease. Every piece advanced, and the value of every article supplied, is charged interest at from 12 to 36 per cent and, in Sind, penal interest of no less than 70 per cent. is added to this. Such a source of gain is the illiterate ryot to these merciless Marwarees, that Mr. James says that if a cultivator off red payment in full, the money-lender would put him off. Every three years, under the law of limitation, the bond must be renewed, interest being added to the principal, the whole carrying compound interest. Generally the Marwaree, to avoid the worry of cultivating the land himself, maintains the debtor as his tenant, giving him but a bare subsistance, but should prices go up, or it otherwise serve his purpose, he files a suit and sells the land, generally buying it up himself through an indermediary for a mere song. Mr. James, amidst numerous other illustrations, cites the case, well known in Bombay, of a Mahomedan lady, who was sued for something like half-a-lakh of rupees, the original loan not exceeding Rs. 2,000. That so preposterous a claim as a repayment twenty-five times higher than the loan should be made is bad enough; that it should be enforced on appeal against the decision of the Sub-Judge, by the Bombay High Court, Mr. James thinks still worse—a view which will, no doubt, be endorsed by at least ninety-nine per cent. of his readers at home. Considering the conscienceless and cruel extortion of Marwarees, and the ignorance of the ryots, Mr. James claims that the judges should do their best so to administer the law between the two as to give the debtor a fair chance to live, while allowing the creditor what was justly due. "But," continues this outspoken critic, "the English judges are such slaves to the letter of the law, and to English precedents, that not a helping hand can the debtor get, and the Courts are mere machines which the money-lender sets in motion, or directs at his pleasure." The Indian judicial system, which the writer regards as the weakest part of our administrative system, and most out of touch with the people. He urges that there is too much hair-splitting, too slavish a reliance on precedents, and little or no effort to adapt the principles of English law to the special conditions presented by the habits and customs of the natives. "Courts in India," he says, "are supposed to be Courts of equity and good conscience, and at least to carry out loyally and in the spirit the laws which the Indian Legislature enacts. But the High Courts do not hesitate to disobey these laws, whenever they conflict with their own pre-conceived ideas of British law"—statutory, common, or judge-made.

In the Bombay Presidency for some seven hundred murders in one year there were only twenty-five or thirty executions, and this Mr. James regards as a proof that "the fearless district judge will soon be a thing of the past and weak-kneed, timid judges will acquit the guilty wholesale." But in civil matters, the evil effects of incompetent courts are far worse and more widespread ng, and Mr. James declares, without qualification or reservation, that the Civil Courts are ruining the whole agricultural population in many important provinces. Quoting the remark of Sir Raymond West, that "Respect for law, confidence in the tribunals are the cement of civilization, the Commissioner of Sind." Mr. James adds sarcastically that "if this be true, the fabric of our civilization in India has crumbled, and is badly in need of repair." He points out that the amendments of the Civil Procedure Code were made in order to protect indebted ryots, but the Courts nullify its provisions. The section empowering the Collector of a district to stop a sale of land when he considers it objectionable, and to take it in his own hands, has been ruled by the High Court as inapplicable to lands that have been mortgaged. As no more than one per cent. of the ryots are free from mortgage, this provision is now of little or no value. Other courts have ruled that the Civil Court can set aside the decision of the Collector to take the sale into his own hands. The Commissioner of Sind states the case against the existing state of things with clearness and force. But his article is sadly lacking in that natural corrollary of destructive criticism—constructive policy. Beyond a sentence in favour of legislative prohibition of the sale of land for debt; and another favouring the system of Government advances to the tenants, Mr. James formulates no programme, but shelters himself behind the admitted difficulty of the subject, "into which he does not pretend to see further than his neighbours." We share with him the regret that Lord Lansdowne had to leave India before the legislature could take more effective steps to let the oppressed go free. It is well known that the late Viceroy took a deep interest in the question—so deep indeed that we believe that now he is free from the responsibilities of office, he would not hesitate to concur in Mr. James' declaration, that in agricultural indebtedness "rather than in a Russian advance, or in the vapourings of disaffected natives, lies the real danger to our Empire." Sometime back Lord Lansdowne invited each local Government to form a provincial committee of their most experienced revenue officers, the results of the proceedings of the committees to be co-ordinated by a specially deputed officer. This proposal was negatived by the India Office, and one of Lord Lansdowne's last official acts was to strongly urge the Secretary of State to sanction an enquiry on the amendment of the Deccan Ryots Act by the Revenue Department at an early date. "I desire, however," said his Lordship, "to place on record my opinion that legislation of this kind will only touch the fringe of the great question of agricultural indebtedness, which is forcing itself upon our attention with a yearly increasing strength." The late Viceroy did not favour the extension of the Deccan Act to other parts of India, but expressed an opinion that further reforms should fall under three great heads: first, the further extension of the system of advances to cultivators; secondly, the introduction of a greater element of elasticity into the revenue system; and, thirdly, measures for restricting the right of land transfer. With regard to the latter reform, Lord Lansdowne said: "The thing is, no doubt, wrong from a purely economical point of view, but we have to deal with a serious political danger, and I see no way out of it but this." In view of the immense importance of the question we are glad that so capable and outspoken an observer as the Commissioner of Sind has clearly put the case before the British public.

OUR contemporaries on the other side of India are engaged in another attempt to create interest in the Kidderpur Docks, failing to recognise that it is as much a waste of energy as to flog a dead horse. It appears that in April last the Calcutta Port Commissioners appointed a special committee to enquire "whether docks are needed or not for the trade of Calcutta, and would it, or would it not, be best for that trade to close the dock or keep them in a state of working efficiency even at a considerable sacrifice?" The committee evidently took very great pains in the conduct of their enquiry, and left no stone unturned in their efforts to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. They were something like eleven months in completing and reporting upon their investigations, and they have come to the conclusion that the Kidderpur Docks are a white elephant, the killing of which would be an economy. They recognise that the special increase of trade for the accommodation of which the docks were intended has not occurred, and, what is more, is not likely to occur. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which was expected to feed the dock, and further develop the trade of Calcutta, has served to nourish Bombay rather than the Eastern capital. And instead of the wheat trade being materially strengthened, it is pronounced weak and likely to remain so. Then, again, it is foreseen by the committee, that when the Assam-Chittagong Railway is completed, the interests of the port of Calcutta will further suffer, since much of its trade must, by the facility of access, and favourable position in regard to Eastern Bengal, be directed to the port of Chittagong. And weighing all these facts in the balance, the Port Commissioners' committee arrived at the conclusion, "that neither now, nor in the future, so far as an opinion can be formed, is it possible to say that the docks are a necessity." Of course, this committee, composed as it was of men whom the Commissioners thought most capable of forming an opinion on the subject, might be expected to know best, and the Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce have endorsed its report. The outcome has been a memorial to the local Government, asking that it shall apply to Calcutta the policy already applied to other ports, and relieve the port of the capital charge of the Kidderpur Docks. The leading Calcutta paper, however, knows better than the committee and the Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce, and inveighs against their declaration that the trade of the port has reached its ultimate point of development. No one cares to admit it has finished growing, and the committee would not have confessed this had it been avoidable. But the Calcutta paper vigorously asserts that the Docks project, like the Currency

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Her Majesty in her speech at the opening of the new Session of Parliament to-day says that her relations with all Foreign Powers are friendly.

Negotiations with Russia regarding Central Asian questions are proceeding and with mutual confidence and good will an early settlement is expected. Her Majesty awaits the result of the enquiry into the collision at Waima between the English and French forces and is confident that such deplorable occurrences will be examined into with a calm and dignified temper befitting the two great nations concerned.

No reference is made to Home Rule.

The Evicted Tenants Bill and the principal measures of the Newcastle Programme are announced including the Registration of Plural Voting and Local Option.

The Speech adds that full and adequate provision will be made for the defence of the Empire.

Negotiations are proceeding with the United States Government for the execution of the Behring Sea Award.

An Anglo-Chinese Convention has been signed fixing the frontier between Burmah and China.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a meeting of the Liberal Party, declared that he adhered absolutely to Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the Commons against the Lords. The present constitution of the Lords, he said, was an anomaly and has become a danger to the country since it obeyed the dictates of the leader of a single Party. The Government, he said, would not lose sight of any means of constitutionally presenting to the country that the anomaly was a danger. His Lordship was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

LATEST FROM BATHURST.

Latest advices from Bathurst state that the West Indians had arrived at Sarnyang which they found was deserted. They afterwards set fire to the place.

Fodisilah, the Chief, is a fugitive, and the war is supposed to be over.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Admiral Sir Claude H. Mason Buckle, K.C.B., and Mr. Justice Stephen.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE INDIA COUNCIL AND THE RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

Information, received from private sources, has reached India, fully confirming the *Pioneer's* London correspondent's statement that the India Council voted solid for the re-imposition of cotton duties.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lane, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, leaves India this week on three months' special leave, preparatory to retirement. He will be succeeded by Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Melhuish will be appointed Director of Traffic.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IRRIGATION.

Colonel Home, Inspector-General of Irrigation, proceeds home on three months' leave next month, and will not return to India as he has to vacate under the fifty-five years' rule in November. Colonel Ottley will officiate for him, and presumably succeed to the permanent vacancy.

THE SHIVRATRI FAIR AT GIRNAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, MARCH 12.

The annual Shivratri Fair, held at Bhavnath Mahadev and in the sacred hills of Girnar, passed off quietly as usual without any casualty of any kind whatever. The concourse of people was nearly double than that of last year. Upwards of thirty thousand people had assembled fro Kathiawar and other remote parts of India. His Highness with his suite attended the fair for two days consecutively. The police arrangements were perfect. The Girnar Magistrate specially held his court at the fair, and no case of any serious nature occurred during the time the fair lasted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla arrived here this morning.

MARCH 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Aden arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Thames arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99 7/8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1/8
Bar Silver	27 5/16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	5	p.m.	109	11
Teheran	12	2	40 a.m.	...	19
Suez	13	3	p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
" Madras	1	9	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

When I wrote last week the Liberals were elated beyond measure at the course events seem to be taking. The indiscreet but honest action of Lord Salisbury in "mutilating" (that is the approved word) the Parish Councils Bill had acted like fuel to the agitation against the Upper House. Neither the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure nor the pertinacity of the peers in adhering to the contracting out clause of the Employers' Liability Bill had much effect. Whatever may be the significance of the onslaught made upon the hereditary chamber during the past few weeks—some people think it is spurious, but I cannot share their opinion—it has been clearly due to the action of the Lords in regard to the Parish Councils Bill, and nothing else. That being the case, it is perhaps rather unreasonable of the Radical wing of the Liberal party to show so much vehemence in their censure of Mr. Gladstone, because in his speech on Tuesday he did not denounce the "irresponsible legislators" up hill and down dale. The *Daily News* confines its indignation within moderate limits, merely remarking that there is nothing so deadly as moderation. Its rival, the *Daily Chronicle*, is almost beside itself with rage. A "ludicrous fiasco," "undignified and pointless obsequies," "jejune and merely irrelevant" are some of the terms applied to the Prime Minister's statement which moreover, we are told, chilled his supporters to the bone, or as Mr. Massingham puts it in his lively sketch struck the whole Liberal party all of a heap. "Are we," says the editor of the *Chronicle* magnificently, "to have the country ringing with denunciation of the Lords and to have a few words of whispering humbleness from the Prime Minister? If," the article goes on to say, "Mr. Gladstone feels that age and infirmities press too heavily upon him for the leadership of an uncompromising crusade it is for him to say so, and let us know how the situation rests." It is a great thing, we are told, to be Prime Minister at eighty-four, it is a great thing to be Mr. Gladstone at all, it is a mighty thing to have so illustrious a name even to conjure and play with. "But it is better than all these things to know one's mind, to reckon up the chances of the future, to look even the misfortune of Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal in the face. Our Fabius may be as good as ever for hard campaigning or he may have decided to go into winter quarters. In either case let us hear his mind." A livid light is thrown upon the situation when a Liberal party can write in this strain about Mr. Gladstone's health; hitherto that has been considered sacrosanct, and as the Conservative Press not unfairly point woe betide anybody who ventured to hint that the Premier was not just as fit now as ever he was to guide the destinies of his country. No doubt there is ground for the disappointment voiced in such energetic language by the *Chronicle*. To be summoned by a red whip to witness the gauntlet being thrown down to the Lords by contemptuously moving that their amendments "be set aside and to hear the trumpet call to arms sounded; and then instead of this to listen to the mild resolution Mr. Gladstone proposed was naturally vexing to eager spirits who want to fly at the throats of their opponents. It was the Speaker who caused the change in the form of the motion (Mr. Gladstone merely asked the House to discharge the Bill), but it is urged that Mr. Peel's decision should not have been acquiesced in without at any rate a show of resistance in public. They do not know everything down in Judee; and Mr. Gladstone had his reasons we may be sure for the course he undertook. According to this morning's leader in the *Daily News* the result of a speech such as the *Chronicle* wanted "must have been an immediate dissolution." That perhaps is an exaggeration; but probably Mr. Gladstone thought he would reserve what he had to say against the Lords until he was provided with a stronger case than was presented by their refusal to abandon their views on the prodigious question of contracting out. As it was the tables were completely turned on the Government; instead of their dancing upon the prostrate form of Lord Salisbury they were the marks of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. Both made merry over "this act of infanticide" as they called the sacrifice of the Bill, and although they did not venture to divide the House the honours of debate were certainly theirs. The chagrin of the Gladstonians has not been lessened since it seemed likely that Lord Salisbury under pressure of the Duke of Devonshire's influence would try to retrieve the position he has so thoughtlessly flung away. As I am writing the Duke, whose refusal to give way to the noble Marquis at the opening of the afternoon's debate, is explaining to the leader of the Conservative Party that it is one thing to throw out a Home Rule Bill and another to materially alter a Parish Councils Bill. Should Lord Salisbury accept this rebuke and retrace his steps he will, thanks to the superior sagacity of his Liberal Unionist allies, temporarily at all events discomfort the Liberals by depriving them of their best card in the present game. What will happen afterwards it is impossible to say. Rather disquieting intelligence respecting the precarious condition of Mr. Gladstone's health reaches me from quarters which should be well informed. If there should be any occasion for Mr. Gladstone either at once or very soon to withdraw, it is thought not at all improbable that his successor will be Lord Kimberley. When his lordship's name was first mentioned in this connection many people were inclined to be sceptical, but there was not much scepticism exhibited by those behind the scenes. I do not say actually that if Mr. Gladstone retires Lord Kimberley will become Prime Minister, but in the present state of politics he is considered the most likely man, and moreover there is reason to believe that he is regarded with most favour for the post by Mr. Gladstone himself. Naturally rumours abound, and some of them are of so absurd a character as not to be worth repetition. I do not put in this category though it is rather far-fetched the report that the Cabinet is about to break in consequence of disagreements as to what should be done about the Navy. The Cabinet Dinner held the other night has on account of its novelty—novelty, that is to the present generation—naturally excited no small amount of attention, and is doubtless responsible for half the speculation now being indulged in by ingenious politicians.

The most important, indeed the only really important social event of the week, is the official announcement of Mr. Asquith's engagement with Miss Margot Tennant, whose name is so well known to the public in connection with the curiously select body known in society as "The Souls." The marriage has been talked of for a long time; and everybody says that Mr. Asquith is an extraordinarily lucky man. It does not happen to every politician of his years to be raised to the rank of a Cabinet Minister and to win the hand of so desirable a *partie*. I must make an exception to the chorus of congratulation that is pouring down upon the happy Home Secretary. A Frenchman of my acquaintance who shares the characteristic and not altogether reasonable indignation of the Paris Press against Mr. Asquith, because he shelters the Anarchists driven out of France when he heard of the match cynically remarked "Serve him right." My Gallic friend I need hardly explain is a confirmed bachelor. Mr. Asquith, is a widower: his first wife died I suppose about eighteen months or two years ago. The father of his fiancée Sir Charles Tennant was made a "Bart." by Mr. Gladstone, and is one of the few really opulent men who still follow the Prime Minister's fortunes. They generally remain faithful in the Baronet stage; it is only when they become peers, the height of their ambition, that they turn their political coats.

At Marlborough House this morning the Albert Medal founded by the Society of Arts in honour of the late Prince Consort was presented by the Prince of Wales to Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert jointly in recognition of the great services rendered by them to agricultural science by their experimental researches during the present generation at Rothamstead. The members of the Council of the Society present were—Sir Frederick Abel, the Duke of Abercorn, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John Donnelly, Sir Henry Doulton, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Sir Douglas Galton, with Sir Henry Trueman Wood, retary of the Society. Sir Dighton Probyn and Sir Francis Knollys were in attendance on the Prince. The last time Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Doulton met was exactly fifty years ago, when on his first responsible work the latter was put to make the crucibles required for the former's earliest experiments. The Prince is never more favourably seen than in the discharge of such gracious functions as that of this morning, making an appropriate speech to the recipients of the duplicate medal and having a kindly word of acknowledgment for all present.

The soiree given at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening by the members of the London Indian Society—a debating association of native students and their English friends—passed off very well. The South African Room, perhaps the best apartment up to the present in the Institute, presented an animated sight, as many of the native gentlemen wore their Indian dress. Owing probably to the unexpected adjournment of the House of Commons for several days, having enabled M.P.s to escape from town there were fewer of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's colleagues there than had been expected. The only legislators I noticed were Sir William Wedderburn, whose tall figure was very conspicuous, Mr. W. Crosfield, of whose existence probably most of your readers will now hear for the first time—he represents the city of Lincoln—and the estimable Quaker, Mr. Alfred Webb, who sits as the Anti-Parnellite member for West Waterford. Sir Frederick Abel also looked in, and among the other visitors I observed the Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, the eminent Orientalist. Miss Manning, honorary secretary of the most useful of our Indian Societies, Mrs. Fisher Unwin (nee Miss Jane Cobden) with her husband. There was also a contingent of rugged and rather strangely attired men who on enquiry I was told were some of Mr. Naoroji's Clerkenwell constituents. Fastidious people might have thought the company mixed, but at any rate it was to use a somewhat cruelly used word interesting. It was understood that there was to be no speechifying so as not to compromise the Institute; but I hear that at a rather late hour a young Mahomedan from the north of India got upon his legs and sounded the praises of the elect of Central Finsbury. Mr. Naoroji replied briefly, repeating what he has so frequently said before about the value of the House of Commons on the Simultaneous Examination question in cementing the friendship between the rulers and the ruled. The "British Committee" were conspicuous by their absence, and the official world was represented by an amiable Bombay Civilian now at home on furlough, and a retired member of the Telegraph Department. In this connection, I must mention that Mr. Naoroji, if he is not careful, will alienate some of his more moderate friends. A man who aspires to be the "Member for India" ought not to spend his Sunday afternoon in haranguing a crowd in Trafalgar Square. He would have done better to have initiated the example of Sir Charles Russell. Mr. Sydney Buxton and others of the more respectable London members, whose engagements prevented them from joining in the demonstration organized by the majority of a transportive vestry. Mr. William Saunders, M.P., who is a born agitator and would pine away if there were no institutions to overthrow Mr. Joseph Arch, M.P., the glorified agricultural labourer, and Dr. Tanner, M.P., the *arbiter elegantiarum* of St. Stephen's were of course in their element sporting in such company. Mr. Naoroji will possibly find if his career as a member of Parliament is not cut short at the General Election that in politics as in other things men may make themselves too cheap.

Everyone has been laughing over the amusing story told the other day by a morning paper. It was certainly hard upon the University Club which opened its doors to the guardsmen whilst their club-house was undergoing repairs to have all their best champagne consumed by the two appreciative visitors. It was harder still to hear the young exquisite observe as he was polishing off the very last bottle "Bai jove, I did not think the middle classes drank such good wine." Another story this time concerning the Reform comes to me from Clubland, and is, I venture to think, worthy of finding its way into print. A member of that celebrated Club was annoyed to discover that some one had walked off with his umbrella. In his indignation he sat down and indited a notice to the following effect:—"If the Nobleman who took Mr. So-and-So's umbrella will return it to the Hall Porter the owner will be obliged." The notice was hung up in the club and attracted the attention of the Committee. They thought it objectionable, and called upon Mr. So-and-So for an explanation. He boldly defended himself, contending that what he had done was justified by the very rules and regulations of the Club. These, he said, declared that no nobleman or gentleman should take away another member's umbrella. "I am sure," he added "with severity no gentleman would do such a thing." This sadly-outraged clubman may have given a free interpretation of the rules and regulations of the Reform, but those of some similar establishments contain certain curious phraseology. For example the rules of an eminently respectable club in the West End largely frequented by gentlemen who have lived in the East and the Farther East provide that the club shall consist of so many gentlemen of "the finest distinction." It was at this club that an irate individual dissatisfied with a mutton cutlet supplied to him put it in an envelope and sent it to the House Committee for their inspection. The same club some years ago had an ex-military officer as secretary. This gentleman used to pay his respects to her Majesty by attending the levees held from time to time on the Queen's behalf by the Prince of Wales. On these occasions he used to wear his court-dress for the rest of the day to the disgust of some of his masters who did not like the idea of their secretary walking about the club and superintending the arrangements in such gorgeous attire!

The debate on the Currency problem to be opened in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on the 8th proximo by Mr. J. Barr Robertson, is being awaited with considerable interest, and the meeting gives prominence of being one of great importance. Only the absolute necessity of his being in the House of Commons at the time has prevented Mr. Arthur Balfour, the most distinguished of English bimetallists, from taking the chair. Mr. Balfour's place will be fitly taken by Mr. Chaplin, M.P., whose presence alone will ensure that Mr. Barr Robertson will not be without influential backing in so courageously defending his views in a city where monometallists are supreme. But Mr. Barr Robertson will necessarily cover a good deal of ground and be, I apprehend, something more than a plea for international bimetallism. Among other new features Mr. Crump's successor as city editor of the *Times*, seems to be encouraging correspondence in his department of the leading journal. Among his correspondents this week is Sir James Mackay. The late President of the Currency Association briefly replies to a communication from "an officer who has held the very highest financial position save one." Of course, as Sir James points out, the late Financial Secretary is the gentleman alluded to. He insists upon what he regards as the impossibility of maintaining the value of the rupee above its intrinsic value; predicts that we shall have exchange down to a point much lower than would have been the case "if India had not by closing its mints given a fresh impulse to the demonetization of silver." Sir James suggests that the writer's views are clouded by his bimetallic tendencies and takes exception to his description of the stoppage of work at the mints as an "act of inceptive demonetization of silver." The inception he is reminded took place twenty-one years ago. "America tried unsuccessfully to stem the tide for some years and it was only when it was evident that she meant to abandon the effort and after the Brussels Conference had declared against silver that India "did what she is now blamed in so many quarters for doing." Sir James Mackay is evidently not ashamed of the part he took in the adoption of the new departure. In face of stubborn facts "the only course open to India was to try and get on to the European basis. Give her time," he adds, "and she will succeed despite the pessimistic prophecies of some of her friends." Lancashire seems to be nervously apprehensive that Mr. Westland is meditating the reimposition of the cotton duties. The anxiety of those engaged in the northern industry is shown not only by the comments of the "Manchester Guardian" and other papers, but by sundry attempts to "draw" the Under-Secretary. Mr George Russell, however, remains impenetrable; it would be the height of impropriety to attempt to anticipate the financial statement which telegrams from your side tell us will be made on the 22nd proximo.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ganges, Captain G. W. Atkinson, with the Overland Mails of February 23, arrived in Bombay Harbour at, 5 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surg-Maj Bennett	Lieut R G Burton
Mr P H Morse	Mr S Newton
Mr and Mrs Bain	Mr E Smith
Mr C F Beadel	Mr Buddick
Mrs Chave and 3 Children	Mr Kipling

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Dudgeon	Mr Stutz
Surg-Col A MacRobin	Mr Blechynden
Mr G Sharp	Mr Wylie
Rev Paterson	Miss MacVane
Capt Tufnell	Miss Imandt
Mr Fillingham	Miss Maxwell
Capt Dauncey	Major Cockburn.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr A Porter.
FROM NAPLES.—Mr F E Carr.
FROM ADEN.—Colonel Broadbent.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, on Monday, held the first Levee of the season at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Monday, at the first annual meeting of the Royal Naval Fund, founded in connexion with the Naval Exhibition of 1891. The report, which stated that 66 cases had been investigated during 1893 and 41 grants made, was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Bill were considered, and for the most part the latter were insisted upon. On Monday, the Employers' Liability Bill, as re-amended by the Commons, was considered. The Lords by 137 to 23 insisted on Lord Dudley's "contracting-out clause."

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Lords' amendments to the Local Government (Parish Councils, &c.) Bill were again discussed, and in most cases were not accepted. On Monday, Mr. Asquith said it was no contemplated to introduce an expulsion law, but the Government would be willing to join in international efforts to suppress Anarchism. Sir G. Trevelyan stated that in consequence of the Lords' amendments to the Scotch Sea Fisheries Bill that measure would not further be proceeded with. The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Local Government (Parish Councils) Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone made a statement of his reasons for withdrawing the Employers' Liability Bill in consequence of the vital amendments introduced by the House of Lords. Mr. Balfour could not understand why the Premier should repeat all his former arguments, while the chief amendments of the Lords were in favour of liberty and individual freedom. After some further debate a division was taken on Mr. Gladstone's motion to withdraw the Bill, which was agreed to by 225 to 6, the Conservaties and Liberal Unionists generally retiring from the House.

POLITICAL.

Sittings of the Royal Commission on Agriculture were held last week, when evidence was given by Mr. E. P. Squarey, land agent, Salisbury; Mr. O. D. Johnson, farmer, Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. T. Carington Smith, chairman of the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the National Education Association was held on Tuesday at the National Liberal Club, under the presidency of Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. The report, which condemned the proposals relating to rate aid for denominational schools and to the extension of religious instruction in Board schools, was adopted on the motion of the Hon. L. Stanley, and a resolution protesting against the attempt to introduce distinctive dogmatic teaching into the Board schools of London was also carried.

Political speeches were delivered on Wednesday by the Duke of Rutland at Melton Mowbray, by Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., at Colchester, Mr. H. Mathews, M.P., at Birmingham, Lord Dunraven at Bridgend, and other speakers at various places.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. Chamberlain received a deputation of members of the London Trades Council and of various Radical clubs, who laid before him certain objections to the Local Veto Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, expressed his conviction that the Bill interfered with the rights of the poorer classes only. But it struck him that, like many other measures of the present Government, the Bill was introduced for show, and he did not believe that any serious attempt would be made to pass it.

GENERAL.

A representative conference of public authorities, traders, and agriculturists was held on Monday at the Mansion-house to consider the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Railway Rates. Resolutions were carried, declaring that the report of the Select Committee failed to recommend adequate measures for preventing the imposition of unreasonable charges; condemning the preferential treatment accorded to foreign merchandise by the railway companies; advocating the reconstruction of the Railway and Canal Commission as a tribunal for the settlement of disputes; urging the liberation of canals from railway control and inviting the immediate attention of the Board of Trade to the refusal of railway companies to analyze rates.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., on Tuesday, read a paper at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society on "Ocean Highways: their bearing on the Food and Wages of Great Britain," in which he presented a numerous array of facts and figures in order to illustrate the vital importance for the national welfare of absolutely free access to the highways of the sea.

The Hon. R. Reid, one of the Victorian Ministry, addressed a meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday last, on "Reciprocal Trade with Australia," and urged the removal of all barriers to freedom of interchange between the different portions of the Empire.

On Sunday afternoon, a demonstration, organized by the Bermondsey Vestry, was held in Trafalgar-square against the action of the House of Lords. There was a large attendance, and speakers, among whom were Dr. Tanner, M. P., Mr. Saunders, M. P., Mr. Naoroji, M. P., and others, addressed the gathering in support of a resolution, afterwards carried, condemning the action of the peers in regard to the Parish Councils Bill, and recording the opinion that the House of Lords "is a mischievous and useless institution, which should forthwith be abolished."

At Tuesday's demonstration of the "unemployed" on Tower-hill, the "organizer," Williams, after referring to the fires which have occurred recently in the East-end, said that, although he did not wish to suggest that buildings should be set on fire, and would do nothing to propagate such ideas, still it would be a good thing for the unemployed if half London were burned down.

A new steel torpedo gunboat, the Harrier, of 1,070 tons displacement, was successfully launched at the Devonport dockyard on Tuesday.

The Shire Horse Show was opened in the Agricultural-hall, Islington, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance. The number of entries is rather below the average of recent years, but the quality in most of the classes is excellent.

On Friday night the police made a raid on the Automonie Club. They did not find any explosives, but discovered some documents, which are understood to be of an incriminating character. A large number of foreigners who came to the club in the course of the night were apprehended, but were subsequently liberated.

The Transatlantic liner, Paris, which sailed from Southampton for New York last Saturday, has had to return to Queenstown owing to a mishap which deprived her of the use of her rudder. On her return journey, a distance of nearly 800 miles, she was steered very successfully by her twin screws.

The steam-ship Clytha, of Cardiff, for Southampton, with coal, came into collision on Saturday, in the Barry Roads, with the steamer Cadoxton, of Cardiff. The Clytha foundered almost immediately, and seven out of her crew of 16 were drowned.

On Saturday, before the Dover magistrates, two foreigners, who had been arrested on the arrival of the steamer from Calais, were remanded, charged with having in their possession a large number of forged Russian lottery bonds.

A football match under Association rules between elevens representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played on Wednesday at Queen's Club, West Kensington, and ended in favour of Cambridge by three goals to one.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Hon. Lieut. T. H. Courtenay, Bo. Ret.; Sir Gerald Dalton FitzGerald, Bart.; Major C. M. Foster; Deputy-Surg-Gen. F. E. Reynolds; Mr. Aynsley Cook; Lady Deane.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the Service:—Colonel R. G. S. Marshall, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Strettell, I.S.C., on April 16th; and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Stokoe, Madras General List of Infantry, on March 25th.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

RESOLUTION OF THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The subjoined letter and copy of a resolution have been forwarded by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce:—

"Sir,—The Committee of this branch of the Indian Currency Association deem that the questions raised by the Imports Tariff Bill are so closely related with those bearing on the present position of Currency and Exchange as to be a sufficient reason for their addressing Government in the terms of the following resolution:—"

RESOLUTION.

"While viewing with satisfaction the resolve of Government to strengthen their financial position by levying duties upon imports generally, the Committee regret that the Government of India should specially exempt all cotton manufactures from their incidence. They submit that no justification has been adduced for such exemption either on the ground of justice or expediency, and they consider that India's present financial embarrassment not only warrants but demands that every honest source of revenue should be made to contribute its share towards securing an equilibrium.

"The committee desire also to say that to exempt all cotton manufactures would in their opinion be to sacrifice the interests of India to those of a political party in England. They consider such exemption altogether indefensible, that to enact it would be obviously partial and unjust, and so eminently provocative of discontent as to be politically unsafe.

"Apart from the opinions above expressed, the committee remain unchanged in the belief that were the recent currency enactment, even now, to be at once followed up by a resolute application of the forces at the command of Government, the proposed duties on imports would shortly prove to be unnecessary. They believe that without an effective legislative measure to stop the excessive import of silver it will be found impossible for Government to establish a stable financial equilibrium, for while the flow of the metal into India continues in such volume as to nullify the closing of the Mints, the additional revenue to be raised by Import duties will certainly be swallowed up in the quicksands of sterling exchange.

"They do not believe that by imposing on silver so light a duty as 5 per cent. that it would contribute its just share to the revenue or lose in any degree its power to compete with Council Bills. Its price would merely adjust itself to the duty and the metal would continue to flow into India as heretofore. The large shipments of silver that have taken place since the date of their last communication have demonstrated the correctness of the committee's views, and they would again urge upon Government the strong necessity of imposing a prohibitive duty on the metal, or of adopting some other adequate measure to stop its excessive import as the most effective step towards permanently and expeditiously rescuing the Government of India from their financial difficulties.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JAS. H. SLEIGH,
President, Indian Currency Association, Bombay.

A NATIVE MEMORIAL.

The Honorary Secretary, Indian Progress Society, has forwarded the following memorial to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India on this subject:—

Bombay, Fanas Wadi, 10th March, 1894.

Sir,—On behalf of the managing committee of the Indian Progress Society, I have the honour to send the following lines to you and to request that they may be laid before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

The managing committee has learnt with very great regret that in consequence of the fall in exchange there is likely to be a deficit or nearly three or four crores of rupees in the Government accounts of the present year.

With equal regret has the managing committee learnt that Government propose to make up the deficit in part by imposing duties on imports on a system that is at once inequitable and oppressive.

The system is inequitable because it leaves out all cotton goods which form nearly 40 per cent. of the importations in this country. In no other country would such a large proportion of imports have escaped as they have in the present case. The managing committee understands that this has been the effect of the pressure brought to bear by the cotton manufacturers in the United Kingdom. If it be so, it is high time, the managing committee thinks, to let those people know that India does not exist for their benefit and that the government of this country must be carried on for the good of the people and in accordance with the wishes of the people.

The system is sure to prove oppressive because it puts a heavy duty on petroleum which has lately become literally "the light of the people." None but those who move in native society can have an idea how the advent of the brilliant but cheap illuminant has proved a blessing to the poor people of this country. That Government should be induced to impose a heavy duty upon such a commodity and let go scot-free the imported cotton goods which are usually used by the upper classes of the Indian people seems strange, and this action, the managing committee humbly submits, will create a feeling of mistrust in the minds of the poorer classes of this country. The managing committee therefore requests that Government may be pleased not to place such a heavy duty on petroleum.

The managing committee, next begs to suggest one or two additional sources of revenue which if tapped will surely help the finances of Government and at the same time do justice to the people of this country.

The first source the managing committee wishes, to bring to the notice of Government is the more equitable distribution of the income tax. The Income tax Act of 1886 now in force makes an invidious distinction between military men and non-military men and exempts the income of the former to the extent of Rs. 6,000 a year from the imposition of the income tax while the limit fixed for the latter is Rs. 500 a year. That is, a poor clerk getting only Rs. 42 a month is required to pay up his quota of the income tax, while a military officer getting Rs. 500 a month is required to pay nothing! Can injustice go further? What have these military men done to merit their exemption from the income tax? With their special and liberal rules about pensions, &c., they should, in common with the other classes of the people, be ready to bear the burden of taxation. The managing Committee has not got the exact figures to state what the additional realization of income tax will be if the Income Tax Act is amended as indicated above, but it trusts that the amount will come to a good round figure not to be despised by Government at the present juncture.

The second source the managing committee begs to bring to the notice of Government is connected with the exchange compensation allowance. The managing committee does not now request that the allowance should be abolished however much it may desire to see it gone. The managing committee only requests that looking at the present condition of the finances of the country, the compensation might be given only in the cases of those who are really in need of sending remittances home for family purposes. If Government be pleased to order that each case should be decided on its merits, and that the extra allowance instead of being handed over to the recipient in this country, should be remitted home by Government itself, then the compensation allowance figure will be much reduced. At present the people are dissatisfied with Government for their exchange compensation scheme as it gives much more than the applicants had asked for. They, however, knew many cases in which people having no families to support at home have drawn the allowances and thus fattened their salaries at the expense of the poor rayats of this country. Under these circumstances if Government be induced to take action on the line above indicated, they will be saved to a great measure from the discredit into which they have fallen, and at the same time render, assistance to the Governmet Treasury which is in sore need at the present time.

The following are among the recently-proved Wills:—Mr. Henry Guinness, £204,664; Mr. Tom Cottingham Edward-Moss, £169 845; Rev. Sir William Vesey Ross-Mahon, £80,256; Gen. Sir Charles Pynder Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B., £57,734; Capt. Vincent Thomas Eyre, £7,334; Mr. James Jardine, J P., D.L., £348,000; Mr. John Button Wilcox, £94,000; Mr. Ambrose Basset, £89,000; Miss Louise Bignold, £39,000; Miss Harriet Fenwick Bisset, £31,000; Mr. Henry Harrison, £115,830; Mr. Josiah Spode, £139,065; Mr. Robert Heath, £276,611; Earl of Bective, £594,319; Mrs. Mary Anne Elizabeth Broadwood, £17,452.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council, for making Laws and Regulations for the Bombay Presidency was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Monday afternoon, at 3-30 p.m. The members present were:—His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay (presiding); the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood, M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.; the Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S.; the Honourable Advocate-General; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchordlal Chotalal, C.I.E.; the Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji; the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A.; the Honourable Mr. W. R. Macdonell; the Honourable Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S., M.A.; the Honourable Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., the Honourable Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth; the Honourable Mr. Ganpatrao Damodhur Panse, the Honourable Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Nathu, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B; the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Khan Bahadur A. D. Hasan Ali Beg Effendi; the Honourable Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.; the Honourable Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik; the Honourable Mr. F. D. Little, M.I.C.E.; and the Honourable Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M.A., LL.B.

His Excellency the President said: Gentlemen,—The first business on the paper is that of the interpellations, and as I have now the opportunity, I will say that I hope the horse-shoe form of table will prove acceptable to honourable members. I can assure them that this separation is not with any idea of putting myself and my colleagues (Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Trevor) above the other members of the Council, but only so as to enable the Secretary to get conveniently in the centre to assist honourable members with papers or anything of that kind. It is an additional advantage in a conservative country like this to know that the form of table is that which is used in the India Council in London.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Gurupatro D. Panse, the Hon. Mr. Trevor said: The appointments reserved for the Provincial Service will continue to be open, as at present, to all subjects of her Majesty. It is proposed that they should also be open to subjects of Native States in alliance with her Majesty, who have resided in British India for three years immediately preceding their appointment. The Service will, however, continue to be, as at present, primarily a native one; and the Secretary of State has directed that no European who is not a Statutory Native shall be appointed to it without the previous sanction of the Government of India. The term Statutory Native includes Eurasians and Europeans born and domiciled in India of parents habitually resident in India. It has been decided by the Government of India that Mamlatdarships and the appointments corresponding to them in other parts of India should everywhere be excluded from the Provincial Service, the reason being that the Provincial Service will ultimately be recruited largely by competition and direct selection, whereas the duties of a Mamlatdarship are such as cannot be efficiently performed without long experience in the subordinate grades, and the appointment is of a kind better suited to be the prize of proved efficiency and integrity in those grades than the first step in the Provincial Service. The rules for admission to the Provincial Service will, however, provide for such promotion from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service as is practicable and necessary, whether for the encouragement of exceptional merit, or to prevent as far as possible disappointment of the legitimate expectations of officers who have entered the Subordinate Service under the existing rules. As the honourable member is no doubt aware, appointments of village officers whether in Inam villages or elsewhere are now so strictly governed by the provisions of the Watan Acts and of the Registers framed under them that the Collector has seldom much option as to the appointment to be made; nor can he refuse to accept the nomination of the Watandar or Watandars legally entitled to nominate, whether it is agreeable to the Inamdar or not, except on the ground of absolute disqualification. Government has no information to show that the wishes of the Inamdars do not receive such consideration as is possible.

The Honourable Mr. Ganpatrao Damodar Panse asked: Is the change from Black to Red Ink in describing Sardars in the Sardars' List in conformity with the Proclamation of 1858? Under what authority and for what reasons was the change made? Was the change made simply for the convenience of certain judicial officers?

H. E. the President replied: Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 to which the honourable member appears to refer makes no special mention of Sardars.

materially affect the conclusions arrived at. As the Honourable Member is aware, the possibility of remedying this state of things is already under the consideration of Government, though it is not a very easy matter. As regards petitions relating to individual enhancements, which may have been made to the Disttrict and Survey authorities in connection with the Ahmedabad settlements, information has been called for, but it is doubtful whether it can be collected now without an amount of labour incommensurate with the value of any conclusions that could be drawn from it. I am obliged however to the Honourable Member for drawing my attention to the subject and have given orders that a separate register of such petitions should be kept in carrying out future settlements, and that their number and the manner in which they were disposed of should be noticed in reporting on the first year's working.

In further answer to Mr. Javerilal the Hon. Member gave some particulars of the average of land in each of the talukas of the Ahmedabad District in which the classification scale was raised on account of the conversion of Jiryit lands into rice or garden lands.

TOBACCO LICENSES.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal asked: have Government had before them a petition by dealears in country tobacco in Bombay, complaining (a) of the want of any recognised system of regulating the grant of licenses for the retail sale of country tobacco in the city, of licenses having "frequently been refused to respectable applicants" and "granted to persons of the very lowest class and character;" (b) of harassing restrictions placed on license-holders, such as prohibiting them from going out of Bombay without the written permission of the Assistant Collector of Customs; (c) of unfair distinctions drawn between dealers in foreign and country tobacco; (d) of licenses not being supplied even on payment of fees with the rules and regulations of the Tobacco Department; and praying that the offenders under the Act of 1857, or the rules and regulations, of the Department made thereunder, be tried not by the officers of the Department but by the Presidency Magistrates? Has any inquiry been made into the justice or otherwise of these allegations, and in the event of any such allegations being known to be well founded, have any steps been taken to give redress to the petitioners whose first memorial on the subject dates as far back as 1871?

The Hon Mr. Trevor replied: A petition of the character described by the Honourable Member is now before Government and is being considered by the light of previous similar petitions and the orders passed on them. The grievances alleged appear to be more theoretical than actual and substantial, but such consideration will be given to them as is consistent with the maintenance of the necessary departmental control.

PROPOSED REVISED LAND SETTLEMENTS.

The Hon Mr. Javerilal asked: have the Divisional Commissioners who were lately requested to consider and suggest what steps might be taken to facilitate intelligent criticism by rayots of proposals for the introduction of revised settlements of their lands, submitted their report, and if so, what measures have been adopted to carry out the object of Government?

The Hon Mr. Trevor replied:—Reports have been received from the Divisional Commissioners and the suggestions therein made have necessitated further correspondence on the subject. Government are unable to state at present the measures which may be finally adopted to carry out the object in view, but the matter is one which will receive the fullest consideration.

HOUSE TAX AT A' MOD.

The Hon Mr. Javerial asked: Whether Government are aware of the Municipality of A'mod (a town in the district of Bombay? (Broach) with a population of about 5,000 souls) having decided to levy for theyear 1893-94 a house tax, based not on the rental of houses but on their assessed cost value at 8 annas per cent. of that value? Whether any notice of the imposition of such tax was given to the rate-payers in terms of Section 21, Clause 1, of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873, defining the class of persons or property to be made liable thereto and the amount to be imposed? Whether the levy of such house-tax estimated to yield nearly Rs. 5,000 a year has received the sanction of Government? And whether it is a fact that this mode of imposing the house-tax has resulted in placing unduly heavy burdens on individual house-owners, one houseowner, for instance, having had to pay no less than Rs. 558-8-0 in respect of two of his house properties in the town?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: In January 1893, Government sanctioned the proposals of the A'mod Municipality to levy house-tax at a uniform rate of 8 annas per cent. on the assessed value each house and shop-tax at the rate of Re. 1 per shop. A notice under Section 21 of Bombay Act VI of 1873 in respect of the taxes was given by the Munipality. The income from the taxes was estimated at Rs. 4,000. Government have no information on the point mentioned in the concluding portion of the Honourable Member's question, but the system of house-tax adopted by the Municipality ensures that the wealthier inhabitants shall contribute to Municipal Revenue in proportion to their wealth.

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Rahimtoola Mahammad Sayani asked: 1 What will be the probable annual saving when the present Survey and Settlement Department proper ceases to exist as a separate establishment?

2 Will such annual saving be permanent or will it be absorbed either wholly or partially, and if partially, to what extent by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture?

The Hon. Mr. Trever replied:—According to the most recent forecast the necessity for a separate survey and settlement establishment will have disappeared and the Department of Land Records and Agriculture will be fully developed by the end of 1896-97. The probable cost of the latter Department alone from that year onwards is estimated at about 2½ lakhs as compared with an expenditure on Survey and Settlement and Land Record and Agricultural establishments combined, estimated for the current year at about 6¼ lakhs. It is hoped that there will thus be an ultimate permanent saving of about 3½ lakhs as compared with the present scale of expenditure. The reduction will however be gradual and it is of course impossible to say that circumstances may not arise which will affect the accuracy of the forecast.

These remarks apply to the Presidency proper. In Sind the Survey and and Settlement Department has already been replaced by a permanent Land Record establishment with effect from 1st November 1893 at a cost of Rs. 28,500 for the latter as compared with Rs. 73,320 for the former according to the reduced scale in force during the last year of its existence?

PROPOSED CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtoola Mahommed Sayani asked: Does Government contemplate taking any action on the lines of the Government in the North-Western Provinces with a view to the form tion of Conciliation Committees for allaying friction and settling disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: Government have received no official information as to the action taken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces but would regard favourably any movement in the direction indicated. It appears to Government that it is for the Hindu and Muhammadan communities themselves to take the initiative as regards the formation of Conciliation Committees in any town in which disputes exist. The officers of Government will, however, be always ready to render their good offices to promote the objects in view whenever they may be applied to for assistance. So far as recent experience goes, Government are of opinion that Government officials have taken the initiatory steps to encourage reconciliation.

THE KAZI ACT.

The Hon Mr. Rahimtoola Mahammed Sayani asked: Has Government any objection to re-enact in some form or another the provisions of the Kazi Act?

The Hon Mr. Birdwood replied: The Kazi's Act of 1880 is still in force and may, from time to time be extended by Notification in the "Official Gazette" to the whole or any part of the territories under the administration of the Bombay Government. It has already been so extended to some parganas in the Sholapur District and to a few places in the Ahmednagar, Satara and Poona Districts and to Sind. The question of its further extension from time to time appears to depend in the initial stages, rather on the wishes of the Muhammadan community than on Government.

APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT.

The Hon Mr. Rahimtoola Mahammad Sayani asked:—Is it a fact that appeals to Government in certain matters were in the years 1885 and 1886 heard by the Judicial Member of Council at the Secretariat and the parties were allowed to appear at such hearing? Will Government state why such practice has been discontinued and whether Government has any objection to revert to that practice?

His Excellency the Governor replied:—It is is a fact that a particular Member of Government during a space of seven months in 1886 and 1887 (August 1886—February 1887) heard a certain class of appeals in the presence of the parties; and another Member of Government heard a single appeal of the same class in the same was in 1890: but I am not prepared to admit that these instances are sufficient to establish what the Honourable Member has termed a "practice."

The class of appeals above mentioned are those from decisions of the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan and being under the Regulations go in appeal to the Privy Council not to the Secretary of State. It is always open to Government to consider in each instance whether there is sufficient reason for hearing the appeal in the presence of the parties, but I see no necessity for laying down a rule on the subject. No other class of appeal has ever been so heard by Government.

BOMBAY EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Rahamtoola Muhammad Sayani asked: Will Government state which of the recommendations of the Bombay Extension Committee, approved of by Government, have been or are being carried out?

His Excellency the Governor replied to this question in detail, giving a list of the work done or about to be done. The new work decided upon included an over bridge at Chowpaty Level Crossing, and foot bridges over the B. B. and C. I. Railway near Charni Road Station, opposite the Hindu burning ground: south of Marine Lines Station, and over the G. I. P. Railway near Chinchpokli Station.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani asked: Will Government state what is the present stage of the project of the proposed Tapti Valley Railway from Surat to Nandurbar?

The Hon. Mr. Trevor replied: Surveys for a broad-gauge line connecting the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at Surat with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Manmad and Jalgaon have been made: by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company between Surat and Amalner *via* Nandurbar, and by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from Manmad *via* Amalner to Jalgaon. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's surveys, which have only recently been completed, are under reference to the Commissioner, Northern Division. On receipt of his report, the whole project will be submitted to the Government of India. No proposals for the actual construction or financing of the line have, as yet, come under consideration.

APPEALS TO THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad asked:—Are Government aware that while the Government Pleader as a rule appears for the Crown in criminal cases however complicated and important coming from the mofussil to the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Advocate General or some other Counsel instructed by the Public Prosecutor appears for the Crown in criminal cases coming to the same side from the Town and Island of Bombay? Will Government with a view to retrenchment entrust the criminal work of the Town and Island of Bombay coming to the Appelate Side also to the Government Pleader?

The Hon Mr. Birdwood replied.—Government are aware that the Advocate General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appears for the Crown in Criminal Cases coming to the Appellate Side of the High Court from the Town and Island of Bombay, when required to do so by Government on the motion of the Government Solicitor as Public Prosecutor. No other Counsel ordinarily so appears or has so appeared for some time past. Government are also aware that cases coming from the Mofussil are ordinarily conducted by the Government Pleader. If such cases are so complicated or so important as to seem to require the engagement of special Counsel, Government, or, if there is no time to refer to Government, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs has power to authorise the engagement of special Counsel. To the second part of the Honourable Member's question the answer is that the Government Pleader receives a fee of Rs. 30 for every criminal case in which he actually appears on behalf of Government. Neither the Advocate General nor the Public Prosecutor receives any fee in the cases referred to. It would, therefore, instead of being an economy, be a cause of additional expenditure to Government if the Honourable Member's suggestion were adopted.

EMOLUMENTS OF INSOLVENCY OFFICIALS.

Mr. Chemaulal Hanlal Setalvad asked. What were the average total monthly emoluments during the three years ending December 1893 of (1) the Clerk to the Insolvency Court, and (2) the Official Assignee?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: The average monthly emoluments of the two officials mentioned in the Honourable Member's question amounted respectively for the last three years to Rs. 3,817 and Rs. 3,031. In the case of the Official Assignee the three years ending the 31st January 1894 have been exceptional, as during their course commission on two very large estates was received. The total average monthly emoluments for twelve years and three months before the 31st January 1891 amounted in his case to Rs. 1,525.

THE POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES IN REGARD TO PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setlavad asked: (*a*) What are the reasons for inserting a provision in the proposed "rules regulating the extent of the independent authority of Municipalities in respect of public education" published at page 1030 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I (1893), requiring Municipalities to submit the educational section of their budget to the Educational Inspector when the rest of the budget involving much larger expenditure is not required to be submitted to the Commissioner? (*b*) Why is it proposed by these rules to lay down restrictions regarding the award of free-studentships and scholarships in primary schools and other institutions *aided* by Municipalities? Does the Grant-in-aid Code of Government provide similar restrictions regarding free-studentships and scholarships not paid from public funds in the case of institutions aided from Provincial Funds? (*c*) Were the requirements of Government Resolution No. 31, Educational Department, dated 8th January 1892, about holding divisional conferences of the representatives of leading Municipalities in each division in addition to inviting their written suggestions, complied with before framing these rules? If not, for what reasons? How many Municipalities sent written suggestions and how many were in favour of the changes referred to in (*a*) and (*b*)?

His Excellency the Governor in reply said: (*a*) The object of the rule to which the Honourable Member draws attention is to secure that the criticism of the Educational Inspector on that portion of the budget with which he is concerned and towards which Government contributions are made may reach the controlling authorities with as little delay as possible. (*b*) The answer to the first part of this question is that the rule dealing with this matter was framed in order to secure adherence to the policy laid down by the Education Commission. I may refer the Honourable Member to paragraphs 217 and 654 of that Commission's report. The proposals in those paragraphs were accepted by the Government of India. The second part of this question is not quite understood. Free studentships not paid from public funds are under no restructions under the Grant-in-aid Code. They are usually, it is believed, given on defined conditions which are of course adhered to (*c*) Government have no information whether the Educations Inspectors held Divisonal Conferences in the sense of general meetings of representives of various Municipalities assembled in one place. Most probably they did not and for obvious reasons—but Government have no reason to suppose that they disregarded the instruction "to confer with the representatives of their leading Bords." The Director's final report deals chiefly with objections raised. He reports that all Municipalites were consulted and it appears from the report that 17 Municipalites offered one or more suggestions regarding the rules. These suggestions do not touch the particular points raised by the earlier portion of the Honourable Member's question, though six Municipalities criticised the earlier portion of Rule 10 dealing with the regulation of fees. The inference is that those rules to which Honourable Member has directed attention were accepted generally.

THE LATE YEOLA RIOTS.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setlavad asked: have Government made any enquiry with a view to ascertain how for the principles laid down by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in his speech at Agra in November last, were given effect to in dealing with the customs and rights of the inhabitants of Yeola, and if so, what is the result of that enquiry? If no enquiry has been made, do Government contemplate making any such enquiry?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: The Honourable Member's question is somewhat vague and hypothetical and appears to be based on a misapprehension of the character of the speech referred to, which was not an official direction laying down any new principle for future official guidance in dealing with disputes between the Hindu and Musalmancommunities, but simply a personal warning that Government would not be induced by lawless and agressive conduct on the part of either community to depart from its established policy, coupled with an appeal to the public press to abstain from inflamatory topics and use its influence on the side of conciliation and good feeling and to the people of either community to refrain from class antagonism and attempts to irritate annoy or coerce each other, and to avoid occasions of offence by treating each other, with mutual respect and forbearance. Government have no reason whatever to suppose that the customs and rights of the people of Yeola have been treated in a manner in any way conflicting with the views Lord Lansdowne is reported to have expressed. So far as the people and the local press of Yeola are concerned, the appeal seems unfortunately to have been entirely disregarded, and the responsibility for the consequences rests on those who disregarded it.

In further answer to Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Birdwood said: It is true that four telegrams addressed to Mr Winter, Collector of Nasik, were returned by him for want of a Court fee stamp. There is no rule requiring an appliction by telegraph to be stamped, but there is an order of the Government of India requiring the written communication of the contents of the telegram to be stamped. There are no rules either forbidding or requiring an officer to take cognizance of telegrams. The question whether an officer receiving a telegram should take action on it must, in the absence of authentic information as to the person by whom the message was delivered for transmission, depend generally on such estimate as the officer is able from as to the urgency of the occasion and the correctness of the information the telegram purports to convey. In cases of public urgency, such as are referred to in the Honourable Member's question, the necessity for special action on private telegrams would generally be obviated by the possession of official information, and it may be assumed that Mr. Winter took no action on the telegrams in question because he was already in possession of official information as to occurrences at Yeola.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked: At whose instance and for what reasons was the number of nominated Commissioners of the Ahmedabad Municipality raised in the year 1892 from 14 to 17, while the number of elected Commissioner, was kept the same as before?

The Hon Mr. Birdwood replied: Government on their own responsilitity increased the number of nominated Commissioners to the limit permited by law. When the number had been so increased, there were 16 elective Commissioners and 16 nominated Commissioners, exclusive of the President, who was a nominated member. The increase in the number of the Municipality to its full strength was necessary to ensure efficient municipal adulimistration and was made in the interests of the people of Ahmedabad, and on the responsibitity of Government.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad had put a question on the paper as to the *personnel* of the uncovenanted Medical service but was informed by Mr. Birdwood that it could not be replied to until old records had been examined and references made.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad also put an interogation in regard to certain giovances of the Khots in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagire District but was was informed by Mr. Trevor., that the matter—a very intricate one—was still under the consideration of the Government.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Mr. Setalvad asked: (*a*) Is it a fact that during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 there were only 18 cases in which the Chemical Analyser had to give evidence in person, while nearly a thousand medico-legal cases were examined and reported on and reports admitted as evidence? How many of these examiuations were actually conducted by the officer over whose signature the results of the examination were certified? If any reports were signed by the Chemical Analyser while the examinations were really conducted by the Assistant Chemical Analyser, why were not such reports sent under the hand of the Assistant as provided for by Section 510 of the Criminal Precedure Code? (*b*) Out of the total number of 1,792, 1,619, 1,755, 2,320 and 1,893 analyses conducted by the Chemical Analyser's Department during the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, respectively (vide Chemical Analyser's Report for 1892), how many in each year were actually performed by (1) the Chemical Analyser, (2) the Acting Chemical Analyser during the periods that the permanent incumbent was on ieave, and (3) the Assistant Chemical Analyser? (*c*) Is there any truth in the allegation publicly made by the late Assistant Chemical Analyser that the Chemical Analyser during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, was in the habit of spending days at hill sanitaria and signing the reports of analyses done in the laboratory at Bombay and sent up to him for signature? If the allegation is true, how many days in all during those years was he so absent, and by whom was such absence authorized and under what rules? (*c*) Will Government be pleased in view of the serious allegations publicly made about the working of the Chemical Analyser's Department to lay the report of the Chemical Analyser (vide answer to my question No. 3 put at the meeting of the Council on the 31st of August 1893) on the table?

Mr. Birdwood replied: It appears after enquiry that during the years 1890-91, and 1892-94 medico legal cases were examined; that there is no record of the precise number of cases in which evidence was personally given in Court by the Chemical Analyser to Government, but that such cases are few in number, signed reports being admissible as evidence under Section 510 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and being generally sufficient in the great majority of cases, though it may occasionally be necessary that the Examiner should himself be cross-examined as to the contents of the report; and that it is practically impossible to trace and shew separately the cases analysed during these years by the Chemical Analyser and his Assistants. It is true that reports of examinations made by the Assistant Chemical Analyser are singned and certified by the Chemical Analyser, Government are advised that such a course is in conformity with the law in all cases in which the Assistant Chemical Analysar makes the examination under the supervision of the Chemical Analyser, and the latter signs the report because he is personally satisfied of the correctness of its contents.

Question 9 (*b*) cannot be answered as the Chemical Analyser's Department is fully occupied with its legitimate work, and it is not in the interest of the public that that work should be interrupted for the purpose of examining the records to the extent necessitated by the Honourable Member's question. Question 9 (*c*) and (*d*). Government have already enquired into the allegations made by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh as to the working of the Chemical Analyser's Department, including the allegation as to visits to hill sanitaria, and, as already stated in reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 3 at the Metting of the Council on 31st August last, Government have accepted the explanation given by the Chemical Analyser as being satisfactory, and, entertaining that opinion, Government see no advantage in publishing that Officer's report.

ALLEGED ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THE SANGLI AUTHORITIES.

The Honourable Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu asked: In the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Mukund Baba Vete and others, decided by the High Court of Bombay, it was brought to light that an illegal practice prevailed in Belgaum where police officers lend their help without orders from British Magistrates, in the execution of warrants of arrest of British subjects, issued by the Sangli authorities for offences alleged to have been committed within the territory of that State. Whether Government is aware of such a practice in Belgaum or in any other place, and if so, whether Government will be pleased to issue orders to put a stop to the same?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: Government are not aware of the existence of such a practice as the Honourable Member describes; but will obtain a copy of the judgment of the High Court in the case referred to and consider whether any action on the part of Government is called for.

TALUKA SETTLEMENTS.

In answer to Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu Mr. Trevor said that Government has passed no final decission on the petition of certain Khots in the Devgad Taluka against the survey settlement recently introduced there the subject still being under consideration.

RELIEF WORKS AT BELGAUM.

The Hon. Mr. Vishnu Ragunath Natu asked:—What orders Government has passed with regard to a large sum (about Rs. 21,000) advanced by the District Local Board of Belgaum for the butting and other charges incurred for the people working on relief work opened by that Board during the last scarcity and which charges should have properly been paid from the Provincial Fund, as the District Local Board had only sanctioned the works on the suggestion of Government?

The Hon. Mr. Trevor replied. The question is at present under the consideration of Government and has not yet been finally decided.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPACITY.

The following papers were presented to the Council; Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No 125, dated the 15th Janary 1894—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor. General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the law to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.

THE PEINT TERRITORY.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood, in moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the law in the Peint Territory, said: Your Excellency,—The Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency has already been published in the *Government Gazette* on the 2nd instant in pursuance of an order made by your Excellency, under Rule 15 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of this Honourable Council. Such publication is deemed under the rules to be the introduction of the Bill, and the motion which I will presently ask the Council to adopt will, therefore, be for the first reading of the Bill. The statement of object and reasons which has also been published shows very succinctly the necessity for the proposed legislation, and it will be necessary, at the present stage, to supplement that statement with only a very short explanation on some matters of detail. The State of Peint lapsed to the British Government in 1878, on the death of the last Begum without heirs, and was for some years administered by the Collector of Nasik, under the immediate orders of the Government of Bombay, as non-regulation territory. In May, 1885, the Government of India issued a proclamation under the Statute 28 and 29 Victoria C. 17, S. 4 which had the effect of annexing the territory to the Presidency of Bombay. A further step was taken in July, 1885, when the provisions of the Statute 33 Vict. C. 3, S 1 were declared to be applicable to the Peint territory. The declaration was made by the Secretary of State for India and was notified by the Government of India, with the result that, thenceforward, Peint became a "scheduled district" within the meaning of the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874. A further development of the legal history of Peint took place in March, 1887, when certain notifications were issued under that Act and also under the Opium Act of 1878, which contained declarations as to the laws in force in Peint. It would only weary hon'ble members if I were to attempt any enumeration of these laws. It will be sufficient, I think, to say that in practice it has not been always an easy matter even for authorities well versed in the law, and much less so for local officers who are called upon to administer civil and criminal justice, to determine whether any particular law in force in other parts of the Presidency is in force or not in Peint. When I say that a difficulty has been felt, and different opinions expressed, on such a question as whether the Indian Penal Code, which was passed in 1860, became *proprio vigore* in force in Peint in 1878 or has subsequenly been in force there, then I think I have said enough to justify the desire of this Government to remove all doubt on such important matters by a short Act such as that now proposed. At one time local officers were opposed to such legislation, the necessity for which was not very apparent in the case of a people who in one remarkable respect differed to some extent from their neighbours. In the happy valleys which lie between the rugged mountain ridges by which Peint is intersected, there is little known crime and what is stranger still there is little desire for litigation in the Civil Courts. I leave it to hon'ble members to say whether such a state of society is really in advance of or behind that of more civilized tracts. But however that may be there is no opposition now to the proposed legislation, which is approved of both by the Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of the District. Peint is already administered as a subdivision of the Nasik District; and no inconvenience will be caused to the people by placing it on the same legal footing as other parts of that district. If the Bill becomes law there will be uniformity of law and administration throughout the Nasik District. I have only to add that the Bill has been drafted generally on the lines of the similar Act of 1885 which applies to the Panch Mahals District, which was before that year a scheduled district. As the effect of S. 2 of the Bill is to amend Act XIV. of 1874 an Act passed subsequently to the first Indian Councils Act, it has been necessary to ask his Excellency the Governor-General to sanction the proposed legislation and this sanction has been obtained. I now move the first reading of the Bill.

The motion for the first reading having been passed without discussion, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee, consisting of the mover, and Messrs. Trevor, Sayani, Batty, and Panse, with instructions to report on Friday next, and that it was unnecessary to publish the report in the *Government Gazette* in Marathi.

The Council then rose until Friday afternoon, at 3-30 p.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Cooke, Lt, Bengal, Central I Horse, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 10.

Von-Donop, Major Bo, R E, on duty, from Karachi.
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire, on leave, from Karachi.

MARCH 11.

Pedroza, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M D, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Hunter, Surgn-Major, Ms, 5th M I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Gould, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st R I Fus, on leave, from Allahabad

MARCH 12.

Cockburn, Major, Ms, R E, from furlough, from England.
White, Lt, Bengal, 1st B I, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bennett, Surgn-Major, 20th Ms I, from furlough, from England.
Tufnell, Capt, Ms, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 10.

Seallon, Capt, 23rd Bo I, on duty, to Rajkote.
Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, to Poona.
Hammond, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Shrinagar.
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, Thursday, and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class

NISBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

To-morrow, and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. The firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place on the Cooria Range on Saturday next the 17th instant, from 6-15 a.m. to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 p.m., to dusk in the evening.

3. There will be Class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th March, 1894.

1. The class of instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant and every Thursday until further orders.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers:—Vol H Pitcher, D Company from 7th to 31st March 1894; Vol J A Cotter, D Company from 9th to 31st March 1894.

3. D Company will practice for the Bayley Shield Competition on Thursday the 15th instant and shoot for the competition on Wednesday the 21st instant.

The following members will practice to compose the team:—Quarter-Master Stephens, Cr-Sergt Black, Sergts: McKinnon, Gordon, and Long, Corpls High, Bullock, and Valladares and Volunteers A D'Silva, A Keane, H S Sharp and F Steers.

4. BCompany will practice for the Bayley Shield Competition on Thursday 15th instant and fire the competition on Wednesday 21st instant. The following members are requested to be present at Coorla on the 15th. Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Sergts W G Nicoll, G Greenman, W Hussey, Corpl Vesters, Vols J Mason. A V Wingrove, Jemings, Willard and O'Brien.

5. The following promotions will take effect in B Company from this date:—Volunteers J Mason and W Willard to be Lance-Corporals vice Lambert and Mullen reverted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Line on Thursday the 15th instant at 6-45 a.m. Putties to be worn Members are requested to appear on parade with all arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

12-93—K D Shroff Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikun and another vs Abdool Reman bin Bapoo Saheb Tungarker—Ardesir H and D

Postponed Long Causes.

434-93—In person a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Latifabai.
75-92—Mathubai and G—Motichand Harukchand and another vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Craigie L and O.
307-93—Bhaishunker and J—Ramnarayen Natooram vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edjelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawalla vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

424-92—Brown and M—Lachminarayen Vit aldas vs Loonka Run Gorvjee—Bland and N—Part heard.
377-89—Littlle, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregroes and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

627-93—Mathubhai and J—Framjee Dinshaw Petit vs Mahomed Hussein bin Hoosein Mahomed Changi—Payne G and S.
629-93—In person—Heerabai alis Salubai vs Pandoo Kassinath Thakur—Chalk, W and S.
613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

4573—In person a pauper—Veljee Jadowjee vsJetha Kallian jee and others—In person.
236-93—Framjee and M—Manecksjee Furdoonjee Mehta and another vs Noormahomedbhai Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and others—Thakoredas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Dismissal.

Little S N and B for Petitioner in the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Jadowjee Ragojee Press Co, Ld. Gokuldas Madhawjee Petitioner Craigie L and O and Sharma.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

342-93—Roughton and B—Mamsoor Solomon vs. Jacob Aaron Bhaishunker and others.—Part heard.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

291-93—Kessowjee Damodhur and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little, S N and B.

Petition for hearing.

Crawford B B and B for Petitioner in the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and of the Midland Press an Manufacturing Co, Ld, Gunesh Shrikrishna Khorpade—Petitioners Brown and M for Company.

Long Causes.

509-92—In person—Badroodin Valad Shaik Shaeb Mishaker vs Jamnadas Javerdas—Little S N and B—Part heard.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NATIVE reports that have reached Sadiya say that the Abor Column failed to reach Damro, the chief village of the Abors, and after two days' fighting retreated and burned Dukku and Sillu. It is also reported that one British officer, 30 rifles, and a number of Khasia coolies were cut up when proceeding to Bordak for rations, and that the path from Sillu to Bordak has been blockaded. A party of 12 rifles under Captain Fairbrother, 13th Bengal Infantry, has been moved out from Sadiya on to the line of communications. Two hundred rifles of the 42nd Gurkhas at Kohima, with two mountain guns and 100 rifles of the 44th in the Kamrup District, have been warned to be in readiness for service if necessary. The reports point to the Abor Column being in a critical position, but the communications are interrupted, and it is impossible at present to obtain reliable information.

THERE is still no trustworthy news regarding the Abor expedition; but the latest reports state that Captain Maxwell was moving eastwards on Membo, doubtless because he could not cross the Dihong river and thus reach Pasighat. Native reports, received before this, aver that the column failed to reach Damro, the principal village of the tribesmen, and retired after two days' fighting, burning Dukku and Sillu on their return march. Further, a Mishmi scout states that a detachment of thirty rifles, under a British officer, with a number of Khasia coolies, were cut up when trying to reach Bordak to bring up supplies, and that the enemy had stockaded the road between Sillu and Bordak. This may be merely another version of the Bordak affair, in which fifteen sepoys were killed. The troops now warned for service in case Captain Maxwell's column has really met with a disaster, are 200 of the 42nd Gurkhas, with two mountain guns at Kohima, and 100 of the 42nd Gurkhas in the Kamrup district.

THE latest returns of the Opium Trade, which give us the results of the current financial year, all but the realisations of pass duty on the exports from Bombay during March, show that the Bengal sales during the twelvemonth have realised 65½ lakhs less than the estimate. The Bombay duty has brought in a little more than it was given credit for in the last Budget; but on the whole it is clear that the Finance Member will have to face a decline under this head of some 62 lakhs.

MR. MANISTY, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, who will probably be selected to act as Accountant-General, Madras, when Mr. Rawlins proceeds on leave, is senior, in point of service, to more than one Accountant-General, having arrived in India at the end of 1873, but it is not known for what particular reason he has been selected.

AMONG the changes that the depreciated rupee is bringing over the social life of India, observes a contemporary, one of the most prominent is the demand that it is setting up for education in the country. Not only is the number of parents who cannot afford to send their children home increasing rapidly, but families who would have settled in England are obliged to come back to or remain on in India, and the young olive branches have to be brought up here the best way they can be. In the case of boys who are preparing for a profession, there are already in existence several institutions which testify to the new need, and give their pupils an education which is designed to carry them through the portals of Burlington House. That the same tendency is extending down to more juvenile education is evident from the prospectus we have received of a school just on the point of being started at Simla by Mrs. Lewis Gordon. This lady is the widow of Mr. Gordon, of the Central Provinces Commission, who was killed not long ago in Mandla by a tiger while going to the rescue of a native servant; and she has just come out to India again to start this establishment for the children of Civil and Military officers. One of the features of the new school is a "Kindergarten," which receives infants from the tender age of two upwards: and with good premises, a private dairy, and other arrangements on the footing that the supervision of an English lady secures, "Brockhurst," the new school, should satisfy the requirements of parents and meet a real want.

WE have already indicated, observes the *Pioneer* that one of the pernicious effects of the non-imposition of the cotton duties will be the curtailing of public works during the next financial year. This can be made more clear by the aid of a few figures. The famine grant is 1½ crores of rupees, and of this sum considerably over 1 crore will be "resumed," or in other words that amount will not be made available for railways and canals. The allotment under those two heads will be only 350 lakhs instead of 500 lakhs, none but works in progress being proceeded with, and even then only to a limited extent. To come to details: 295 lakhs will be provided for railways, the principal items being: East Coast line, 16 lakhs; Mushkaf-Bolan, 50; Mu Valley (Upper Burma), 30; Godhra-Rutlam, 14½; Bareilly-Moradabad, 14; Mari-Attock, 5; grade improvements on North-Western system, 5; maintenance of open lines, 49½ lakhs. The reductions will be appreciated when it is stated that under the arrangement made a year ago the annual grants were to have been: East Coast line, 100 lakhs; Muskaf-Bolan, 75; Upper Burma, 50. Again, as to irrigation, the grant will be only 50 lakhs instead of 75. Only 18 lakhs will be given for the Chenab canals, though far more than that sum could be spent; while the Cawnpore extension of the Lower Ganges canal, a work which should have been taken in hand years ago, will be indefinitely postponed. This project is calculated to cost 34 lakhs. But there is more mischief in the background, local Administrations are to be squeezed, as we said a few days ago, and this can only be done by preventing any new provincial public works being undertaken. No matter how much a province may need new roads and other communications, it must wait until the present financial pressure has passed, or, until the home authorities can be induced to reconsider their decision regarding the cotton duties. The Punjab has for years been crying out for more railways; the North-West Provinces and Bengal are badly in want of lines also; elsewhere the demand is nearly as strong; but Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners will have to possess their souls in patience and surrender lakhs of rupees which should have been spent within the boundaries of their own districts. The very surveys of new railways will be restricted as far as possible; every rupee that can be saved will be seized upon to restore equilibrium in the Imperial finances, no matter at what future cost to the country. A more pitiful policy has never been witnessed in India, and one may well be astonished at the moderation of language shown in the indignation meetings which have been held to denounce it. If the protests entered against the action of the Ministry be unavailing, disgust and resentment will displace indignation, and the ultimate consequences may be the serious weakening of British rule over India.

WITH a view of keeping as many of men in barracks as possible on the few days prior to leaving for India, General Officers commanding brigades and Officers commanding battalions at Aldershot have been putting their heads together, in order to arrive at the most desirable way of solving the problem, without undue friction. Entertainments on a large scale have been organised, the men getting refreshments free, and being allowed to enjoy themselves in barracks till a

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE second memorandum on the Wheat Crop in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1893-94 reads as follows (information generally up to 20th February):—

In British districts, including Sind, area about 4 per cent. below average and 7 per cent. under last year. The Karnatak is the only British district which shows an increase on last year's area. This increase is not, however, sufficient to counterbalance decrease elsewhere. In Native States the area almost approximates average, but is 3 per cent. under that of last year.

Gujarat.—Area 343,000 acres or 19 per cent. below last year, but slightly above average. Decrease due to wheat lands being sown with cotton for which season was very favourable. Cloudy weather caused rust in places, and excess of moisture affected adversely the Panch Mahals crop. Full average yield is expected in Broach; in other districts fair to average.

Gujarat States.—Area 405,300 acres or up to average, but 9 per cent. below last year. Decrease; confined to Kathiawar, where late rains were scanty elsewhere the increase is considerable. The Cutch area is more than double that of last year. Wheat occupies kharif lands, which remained unsown owing to want of early rain. Condition fair in Baroda and good elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 1,026,700 acres or 2 and 8 per cent. below last year and average. Decrease almost general and due to insufficient late rain. For this reason linseed replaced wheat in many fields. In Sholapur a larger area than usual was under kharif crops hence the restricted area there under wheat. In parts of Khandesh a hail-storm damaged the crop, whilst in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona February rain has proved harmful. Condition is fair to good. Dry crops are being harvested.

Deccan States.—Area 26,000 acres or slightly above last year, but below average. Season and crop as in neighbouring British districts.

Karnatak.—Area 481,000 acres or 9 per cent. above last year, but 7 per cent. below average. Increase general and due to favourable sowing rain. In Dharwar wheat has taken the place of kharif jowari, for which early rain was insufficient. Condition good.

Karnatak States.—Area 103,500 acres or up to average and 20 per cent. above last year. Crop affected by rust in parts of Sangli and Ramdurg; elsewhere good.

Sind.—Area 462,700 acres or up to average, but 19 per cent. below last year. Decrease is general and ascribed to low and late inundations and absence of rain. Condition good except in Thar and Parkar, where it is only fair.

Khairpur has 30,700 acres with a fair crop.

BOMBAY RAPE AND LINSEED,

The second memoradum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1893-94, (information generally up to 20th February 1894.):—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 7,500 acres or double average and 81 per cent. above last year. Of this 6,600 acres in the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad. Condition good.

Gujarat States.—Area 2,400 acres or about 48 and 46 per cent. above last year and average. Of this 95 per cent. is in Cambay, where, owing to the correct record of estimates according to Survey, the area shows a rise of 50 per cent. above last year.

Deccan.—Area 228,500 acres or 48 and 56 per cent. above last year and average. Increase general, but most marked in Khandesh. The increase in this, the principal linseed-growing district of the Deccan, is probably chiefly due to late light showers which were considered favourable for sowing. Cultivators were no doubt encouraged to sow linseed by the good prices of last year. In north Deccan linseed has to some extent taken the place of wheat, and in districts where early rain was too heavy for sowing jowari and bajri, it has taken the place of these cereals. Condition good to fair. Injury by insects reported from a few places in Nasik. Recent rain has done some damage in Ahmednagar. In Sholapur late rain proved excessive and the Poona crop is here and there affected by rust.

Deccan States.—Area 11,500 acres or 7 per cent. above last year, but 16 per cent. below average. Late rains were scanty in Phaltan, and injury by rats is reported from Jath; elsewhere condition good.

Karnatak.—Area 80,400 acres or 38 and 8 per cent. above last year and average. Increase general, but most marked in Bijapur, and due to seasonabe rain for sowing. Condition good in eastern parts and fair in the western.

Karnatak States.—Area 7,400 acres or 49 and 23 per cent. above last year and average. Condition good to fair.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 7,700 acres or 66 and 179 per cent. above last year and average. Crop good, though slightly damaged by cloudy weather.

Gujarat States.—Area 85,000 acres or 46 and 68 per cent. above average. Increase is due to sufficiency of moisture left in soil by heavy rains. Condition fair.

Sind.—Area 98,200 acres or 27 and 46 per cent below last year and average; decrease due to want of water-supply and deficiency of rain. Condition good in Karachi and Shikarpur; elsewhere fair.

Khairpur has 4,100 acres with a fair crop.

N.-W. P. OILSEED.

The second forecast of the oilseed crops of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893-94 as under:—In December the weather remained clear throughout. There were light showers in the first week of January followed by a general and heavier fall in the last week of that month and in February. Nearly all districts report that the linseed and rapseed crops have been attacked by fungoid disease, which did considerable damage. The prospects of both the oil seeds are therefore below average. Taking 100 to denote a full average condition, the condition of the present crop of rapseed and linseed stands at 65 and 75 respectively.

N. W. P. WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the N.W.P. and Oudh for 1893-94 reads:—Dry weather continued throughout the whole of December; but in the first week in January light showers fell in many districts. They were followed by a more general and heavier fall in the fourth week of that month and in February, which was beneficial to the crop on the whole. In many districts rain was accompanied by hail, which did some damage in Muzaffarnagar, Etwah, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda, Jalaun, Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareilly, Hardoi, Gonda, Bahraich and Barabanki. Considerable injury to the crop from rust has also been reported from several districts. But for this the wheat crop would have been excellent. Taking 100 to denote a full average condition, the condition of the present crop stands as follows:—Meerut Division, Agra Division, and Rohilkhand Division 85; Allahabad Division 70; Benares Division 85; Gorakhpur Division, 85; Oudh, 75. This relates to condition up to 22nd February 1894.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E T Lloyd, BCS	Lieut C E Bowen, ISC
Mr R Bushby, B	Lieut F C Lloyd Jones, ISC
Mr H P Walton, B	Lieut F H B Commeline, ISC
Mr H S Ker Edie, B	2nd Lieut G A R Watts
Capt M E Carthew Yorstoun, ISC	Surg Capt W Hallaran, AMS
Lieut H N Waymouth, ISC	Surg Lieut P St C More, BMS
Lieut E Tennant, ISC	Condr E Newby, Bo
Lieut C C Fenner, ISC	Sub Condr W Godfrey, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr B G Gilbert Cooper, B, 3 mos	Lieut W C Knight, ISC, till Oct 15
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B, 3 mos	Lieut G M Audain, ISC, 3 mos
Mr H A Sim, MCS, 3 mos	Lieut J C G Duplat Taylor, RIM, 6 mos
Mr H C Miles, Bo, 18 mos	Condr R D P Jones, RIM, till June 30
Mrs F L McAfee, Bo, 3 mos	Surg Major P J Freyer, B, 6 mos
Major J Maclvor, ISC, till March 30	Surg Capt H Hendley, B, till Oct 30
Capt G H Arbuthnot, ISC, 6 mos	
Capt H H Ozzard, ISC, 1 year	
Lieut C Burrard, ISC, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E D M Hooper, M	Capt H W E Georges, ISC
Mr O R Jones, M	Capt A R Denne, ISC
Lieut Col J G Stone R A	Surg Lieut Col W E Johnson, M
Major J Maclvor, B	Mr S H Stevenson, RIM
Capt C Davidson, ISC	
Capt M H S Grover, ISC	

The newly-appointed members of the Indian Medical Service, whose names and marks appeared in the Home News of the 2nd instant, have been posted to Presidencies as below:—

G Lamb, Bengal	H Bennett, Bombay
H Burden, Bengal	A Harriss, Bengal
B H Leumann, Bombay	A E Berry, Madras
J Fisher, Bengal	E C M'Leod Bengal
E S Peck, Bengal	C Thomson Bengal
C H Evans, Bengal	H Fraser, Madras

The following are the fourteen successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service at the entrance examination held recently. The marks will be notified hereafter:—

G Ramsay	H M Moore
D W Sutherland	A W F Russell
W Selby	D C Johnson
H J K Bamfield	C K Peacock
W D Hayward	J W Grant
A H Moorehead	B B Bennett
T A Granger	W E S Scott-Moncrieff

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

THE LORDS AND THE PEOPLE.

RUMOURS OF DISSOLUTION.

THE hesitation, the deference, towards the Peers, and the utter indifference to the Employers' Liability Bil which characterised Mr. Gladstone's speech, have aroused (says Parliamentary correspondent) a perfect tempest of indignation in advanced Libral circles; and a revolt of this section of the party is imminent. It is also frankly recognised even by moderate Gladstonian that the Prime Minister's collapse strengthens the hands of the Peers in regard to the Parish Councils Bill, and also kills the moribund agitation aginst the Gilded Chamber. If reports which proclaim themselves to be far more authoritative than club gossip may be relied upon, the dissensions of the Cabinet on the naval programme will provoke a dissolution whether the Parish Councils Bill passes or not. Another London correspondent thinks it is good that the criticisms in some of the Liberal journals have been so frank and straightforward. It is a mistake to gloss over events because the truth is not exactly pleasant to the Liberal leaders. The blunder in procedure was less injurious than the tone of the debate. Every one expected that the trumpet of war against the Upper House would have been sounded, but the attitude of the Government towards the Lords was that of mere criticism, and that not of a very vigorous kind. The impression is that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were held back by some invisible power in the back ground.

The official Gladstonians are very much agitated in Edinburgh in regard to candidates to run against the sitting members. In the West Divisions it appears that the Gulland family have taken a strong lead in endeavouring to secure a candidate to contest the seat against Lord Wolmer; and it is stated that in the event of no one else being forthcoming, one of the family will throw himself into the breach. In East Edinburgh that section of the Gladstonians who are discontented with Dr. Wallace have been also endeavouring to find some one willing to stand against the present member. They had, it is said, approached Sheriff Comrie Thomson, who would have nothing to do with it. They have also been to Treasurer M'Crae, who, with his customary caution, has, it is understood, taken the proposal "into consideration." It seems the great difficulty the official Gladstonian wire pullers all over the country are experiencing in connection with the forthcoming election is to get candidates who are willing to pay their own expenses.

MID-LOTHIAN GLADSTONIANS PREPARING.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—It is understood on good authority that the Parliamentary Committee of the Gladstonian Association in Mid-Lothian is preparing for an early dissolution, and that a meeting was held on Monday evening (Feb. 19), for the purpose of selecting a candidate in placeof Mr. Gladstone, who it is understood, is not again to contest the constituency. According to the current statements it was agreed to recommend Sir T. G. Carmichael as the new Gladstonian candidate in succession to Mr. Gladstone.

The *Glasgow Herald* is informed that Lord Wolmer, the Liberal Unionist member for Edinburgh (West), anticipating an early dissolution of Parliament, has given instructions to his committees to beprepared for that event within the next four weeks. The Conservative associations throughout the country have received instructions to be prepared for an early dissolution.

TWO MORE BILLS GONE.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, (Feb 20) on the consideration of the Lords' reasons and amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on this bill, Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was recived with loud cheers, said he intended to move that the order be discharged and the bill withdrawn. The right hon. gentleman said when they looked at the general operation of the contracting out amendment of the Lords upon the framework of the bill, they were justified in saying, according to the evidence before them, there was a very large proportion, more than a common proportion, probably even an enormous preponderance, of the working classes who objected to the adoption of the provision of the House of Lords. If that were so—and from all the evidence he thought it was the case—the Government could not see their way to pass the measure in a mutilated form, believing as they did that the working classes were the best judges of their own affairs. (Cheers.) The Government believed that if the Lords' amendments were incorporated in the bill, the security of the working man would be impaired. The working classes recognised that as shown by the attitude of the friendly societies, and the Government accordingly declined to pass the bill into law. (Cheers.) He moved that the order be discharged.

REPLY BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, who was greeted with Opposition cheers, said when he heard that the First Lord of the Treasury intended to move that the order for this bill be discharged, he came down to the House expecting to hear something he had not heard before, something which might require attention. As a matter of fact they had only heard a restatement, and not a very powerful restatement, of the arguments with which they had been made familiar during the numerous debates on the bill. He challenged the statement that the working classes as a body were against the contracting out clause. What evidence was there of that fact? The right hon. gentleman had stated that the friendly societies were against this amendment. No use had been made of this argument before, and why? Because there was no foundation whatever for the view, a view which not at the eleven hour, but at the eleventh hour and fifty minutes—(laughter and cheer)—had suddenly been discovered by the Government to be powerful argument against contracting out. This clause, if used at all, would only be used by philanthropic employers anxious to make an arrangement with their workmen which should be for the benefit of the latter, and which would have all friction and all the expenses incident to litigation removed. If the Government were sincere as to the benefits to be conferred upon the working classes by this measure, how did they come down to the House and say, because they could not get one additional advantage, all the other benefits were to be thrown into the sea? (Cheers.) If the Government thought nine-tenths of their work worthless, it was not for the Opposition to object. Infanticide was the privilege of Governments, but he never knew any Government set about the destruction of its own offspring with such evident gusto as had been put into that operation by hon. gentlemen and right hon. gentlemen opposite. (Cheers and laughter.) If, however, the Government were going to commit this act of infanticide, let them not go into the country and say what a beautiful bill it was, and that the Opposition had destroyed it. Don't let them praise the virtues of their offspring at the moment they were cutting its throat. (Loud cheers.) The Prime Minister alluded to the poison with which the bill had been tainted. What was the poison, what was the taint? Was the taint of liberty the poison? Was the poison freedom? (Loud cheers.) The truth was that the Liberal party thought it better to have a bone of contention with the other House than that the working classes should have their position ameliorated. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH IN A FIGHTING MOOD.

Mr. Asquith remarked that, after the leader of the Opposition had declared that neither he nor the party which followed him would go into the lobby in opposition to the motion for the withdrawal of the bill, the prolongation of the debate was a delusion and a farce. The Government would not proceed with the bill as amended by the Lords, because they refused to be a party to a sham and a delusion. (Loud cheers.) They would not pretend to confer upon the working classes solid advantages, and at the same time put it into the power of their employers to deprive them of those advantages. (Cheers.) The bill had not been killed by the Government, but by those who had crippled and mutilated it. (Loud cheers.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was perfectly convinced that in spite of the alleged opinion of the friendly societies which, he ventured to say, had not been accurately stated, and of the trades union leaders, the people of this country were not going to rise in their wrath against the House of Lords because the latter had consented to preserve liberty of action to one per cent. of the working-classes of this country.

THE "DIVISION."

The only noteworthy incidents which arose subsequently were Mr. W. M'Laren's valiant declaration that he would force a division against the abandonment of the bill: and Mr. Field's wail over the fact that, owing to the action of the Peers, he and his friends, when they wished to legislate, and devoted considerable time and trouble to the purpose, were simply "blotted out." The division was then taken. Nearly the whole of the Opposition quitted the House when it was called, and the motion for the abandonment of the bill was passed by 225 votes against 6—the six being Mr. Beckett, Mr. R. J. Price, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Colonel Bridgman, and Mr. Wingfield Digby, with Mr. M'Laren and Mr. Seton Karr as tellers—the total eight including four Gladstonians and four Tories. The numbers were announced amid much laughter, which was increased when an Irish member, in scornful comment on the absence of the Opposition, shouted out "Contracting out," and the House afterwards settled down to the Parish Councils Bill.

THE SEA FISHERIES BILL.

On Monday (February 19), Sir George Trevelyan announced that in consequence of certain changes made in the House of Lords on the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, the Government had resolved not to proceed further with the measure.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Le Temples writes:—"Alea jacta est." Mr. Gladstone's communication to the House of Commons is tantamount to a declaration of war on the House of Lords, or rather one should say an acceptance of war. It cannot be denied that the first step has been taken by the Upper-House. The three year's limit for the Contracting-out Clause adopted by the House of Commons offered a ground for a compromise. This is what the Lords did not want. To understand the position in England a Frenchman should set aside false analogies. There is no comparison between a second elected chamber like the Senate and the House of Lords. The latter consists almost entirely of the representatives of hereditary privilege. The few Anglican Bishops, and the Scotch and Irish life peers and a handful of judges, are insufficient to give a popular character to that assembly. The most serious fact about the matter is that the immense majority, not to say the quasi-unanimity, of the House of Lords now belongs irrevocably to the Tory party. There was a time when the aristocracy of Great Britain boasted as many Liberals in its ranks as Tories. This happy state of things has totally disappeared. Ever since the Unionistschism the House of Lords has become a Conservative club. Whenever a Liberal Administration is in office it will *ipso facto* find against it a majority absolutely on the side of its adversaries. In other words, Lord Salisbury is master in perpetuity of one of the three brahces of the legislative power. This is a scarcely tolerable situation. A bad symptom for iib Lords in the fight about to commence before the country is that the very artisans in favour of whom they claimed to legislate have pronounced against their would-be protectors. Indeed, it seems as if the Prime Minister had but one course to take. One may be permitted, however, to say that it is an arduous course, that the Lords have still a good deal of prestige, and the Liberal party has taken in hand a big task.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN AND AFGHAN PAPERS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 16.—Mr. Curzon asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he was now able to lay upon the table the correspondence with the India Government, and the decision of her Majesty's Government, on the question of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India; and whether he was now in a position to inform the House as to the heads of the agreement concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan by Sir M. Durand; and whether papers would be laid upon the table.—Mr. G. W. Russell said the Secretary of State was unable to lay the correspondence on the table in either case. As soon as the interests of the public service permitted the papers would be late.—Mr. H. Paul inquired what was the reason for delay in the case of the correspondence with regard to examinations.—Mr. G. W. Russell said the matter was one of importance, and the Secretary of State preferred to have further communication with the Government of India before placing the papers on the table.—Mr. Curzon asked whether the papers could be expected within a reasonable period.—Mr. G. W. Russell replied that the papers were not actually ready to present, though they were virtually complete.

THE CASE OF SURENDRANATH BANERJI.

Sir M. Stewart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Surendranath Banerji, a leading member of the Indian National Congress, was the same person who was dismissed from the Civil Service in 1874, after he had been tried by a commission and been found guilty of making false entries and false returns; whether, if he were the same person, his nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council had been recently sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and whether he was now in the receipt of a compassionate allowance from Government of fifty rupees a month.—Mr. G. Russell: My answer to these questions is that Mr. Banerji was dismissed after being found guilty of making false entries; that he is the same person whose nomination to the Council has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that he is in receipt of the compassionate allowance.—Mr. Hunter asked whether it was not a fact that the alleged false entries were made by the clerk; that they related entirely to the dates at which certain legal proceedings took place in his court; and whether the decision of that tribunal was not one which reflected much more discredit on the tribunal than on the gentleman dismissed.—Mr. G. Russell said he could not give an opinion on the last question. He believed the facts were as stated in the other questions.—Mr. Darling asked whether this gentleman would receive salary for this work on the Legislative Council and at the same time draw his compassionate allowance, and what was the compassionate allowance granted for.—Mr. G. Russell: A compassionate allowance is a compensation given to a servant if he is turned out of office. He has no claim to a pension, and the practice is to allow persons in these circumstances more or less compensation.

HEALTH AND MORALITY OF THE ARMY.

On the 19th ultimo, Mr. W. M'Laren asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to a letter addressed to generals commanding the different military centres by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, through Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant-General, in which his Royal Highness spoke of "the advantages given to a district within its operation by the Contagious Diseases Act when in force," coupled with "a hope that the Act might be reimposed"; and whether he was aware that this opinion had given rise to a widespread impression that there was an official desire to reimpose these Acts on the country.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: I think my hon. friend cannot have seen the circular letter from which the words he quotes are taken. The context would have shown him that the impression he derives from them is entirely erroneous. The object of the letter was to point out to general officers commanding, and through them to others, the uselessness of relying on any hope that the Contagious Diseases Acts would be reimposed, and to instruct these general officers to co-operate with the civil authorities in puttig in force the powers given by the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Licensing Acts with a vew to the improvement of the moral condition of the garrison towns with which they are connected.

MAGAZINE RIFLES.

Mr. Chamberlain asked whether it was intended to stop the manufacture of magazine rifles.—Mr. Woodall: Yes; the production of these rifles will be discontinued to some extent, as the quantity already produced is sufficient for the necessities of the Army. There will be on March 31 Lee-Metford rifles for every branch of the infantry.—In answer to Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Woodall said: The Navy order their own rifles, and I am not responsible for them.

THE LEE METFORD MAGAZINE RIFLES.

Next-day Mr. Weir asked the Secrtary of State for War whether it was proposed to convert the 370,000 inafficient Lee-Metford mark 1 star magazine rifles, now in store and in the hands of the troops, to mark 2; if so, when, and at what cost per rifle.—Mr. Woodall: I must refer the hon. member to the reply he received on May 15 last to the effect that the mark 1 Lee-Metford rifle does not admit of conversion to mark 2. The "mark 1 star" indicates that the latest approved modifications which can be made applicable to mark 1 have been carried out. Experience has satisfied us that the mark 1 so modified and known as "mark 1 star" is a throughly serviceable weapon.—Mr. Weir asked the Financial Secretary whether he had heard that 15 per cent. of these rifles had been returned by one regiment.—Mr. Woodall said he had not heard of anything of the kind.—Mr. Weir further asked whether anything had been done to prevent erosion of the barrel of the Lee-Metford magazine rifle using cartridges loaded with cordite powder and nickel covered bullets.—Mr. Woodall: This matter is receiving careful consideration; but at present none of the suggested alterations have met the case.

TEA-GARDEN COOLIES IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20.—In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Mr. G. Russell said: The average mortality of coolies in the tea gardens to which the Inland Immigration Act of 1882 applies was for the six years preceding that year 47·6 per 1000; in the year 1882 it was 37·8 per 1000; for the next six years it was 39·5; and for the four years ending with 1892 it was 38·7. Allowing for the fact that the registration of deaths among the general population is known to be defective, and that the police force consists of picked men, these rates are not to be considered to be comparatively high. The death-rate of 1892 among the general population was nominally 34·2, and that among the police 28·9. The Secretary of State has no information as to the names of the proprietors of gardens, but if my hon. friend will move for a return of the names of gardens classed as unhealthy, and of the death-rate in each for 1892, it can be given.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

Mr. holland asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had yet received any information in regard to the rumoured intention of the Indian Government to recommend the reimposition of import duties on cotton goods going into India.—Mr. G. Russell: I am afraid I must repeat the answer I have given already more than once to similar questions—namely, that even if the financial policy for the coming year were decided it would be impossible for me to give any information in anticipation of the finandial statement in India.

"THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER'S TRANSLATION CRITICISED.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, in a letter to the *Times* of Nov. 28, called attention to the great increase of interest in their own sacred books among Hindus, Buddhists, and others, since the publication of the Sacred Books of the East in this country, of which he is editor. In connection with this subject, a writer in *The Dawn in India*, the organ of the Christian Literature Society for India, says:—"No one would object to the heathen reading their own sacred books, or to the publication of them in English, tending to their being more studied by natives of countries which look to our country with respect, and copy our habits. But what we object to is, that Prof. Muller has given to those who read them in the English version a false idea of the real character of some of them, especially of their moral character, and of the tendency of their teaching. Prof. Max Muller admits that he left out portions of the books, for the very sufficient reason that if he had translated them as they exist in the originals, *he would have been prosecuted for publishing* obscene literature. But no man would ask him to publish passages in these *Sacred Books* which are obscene; what is justly objected to is, that he leaves out much *without any indication that it is left out*. It is passed over as if it did not exist in the original. In his preface to the first volume of the series of the 'Sacred Books of the East,' Prof. Muller refers to false and favourable views which prevailed as to the intellectual and moral character of these books, which had been fostered by selections of what was beautiful and true, without giving any idea of what was trivial and childish in these books, and adds: 'I have long felt that it was high time to dispel such illusions, and to place the study of the ancient-religions of the world on a more real and sound, on a more truly historic basis,' and again, 'In order to have a solid foundation for a comparative study of the religions of the East, we must have, before all things *complete* and thoroughly faithful translations of their 'Sacred Books.' Can it be said that the sacred books of India fulfil these? So far as we can find from the preface while there is an apology for trifling matter and the difficulty of translating certain passages, there is no reference to the much more serious difficulty of dealing with the grossly obscene portions of their so-called Sacred Books. 'The Hymns of the Vedas' give no idea of the moral character even of the 'Rig Veda' and the 'Yagur Veda' *does not appear in the series* passages of which are described by scholars *as abominable, filthy, obscene*; and Weber refers to its most sacred sacrifice as a *revolting ceremony*. It has been declared by the highest legal authority in Bombay to be a criminal offence to translate it into any living language in India. In fact, a translator and publisher in the Punjab were fined for publishing a translaton in Punjabi. We find no indication of the existence of these things in the Series of the 'Sacred Books of the East.'

INJURIOUS EFFECT IN INDIA.

"Were this a question which only affected the readers of these Indian classics in England, it would be a matter of comparative indifference. But the effect in India is most injurious. Comparatively few of the natives of India can read these sacred works in Sanskrit, thousands can read them in English, and the most inquiring minds and the most enlightened students can only read them in the English edition. It is as unjust as it is injurious to deceive these inquirers, by giving them the idea that these so-called Sacred Books are pure in their moral tone. It confirms them in their old and impure faith, and leades them to reject the pure and saving teachings of Christ. The revived interest in these books, of which Prof. Max Muller boasts, from their being supposed to be prized by English scholars, is doubly fallacious. First because the books, though published, are not really valued in England, and so far as we can learn are not read except by a few experts, who are under a painful necessity of reading them; and, second, because the natives of India are deceived by supposing they are reading the complete classics of their country, when it is only an edition emasculated under the influence of Christian morality and modern taste. The recent revival of the old religions of India amongst educated men is based on the idea that their Secred Books are pure, even when brought to the test of the Christian standard. They cannot read them in the original, and they are confirmed in that erroneous idea by this English edition. If the native impurity of these books had been fully exposed in their English dress, those earnest inquirers after truth would have been saved from believing a lie, and might have been led into to the way of truth. Neo-Hinduism is now a characteristic of Young India. It is based on a false idea of the ancient teaching of the founders of the system in primitive times, and those Sacred Books of the East, as edited by Max Muller are doing much to foster the fatal illusion. The illusion cannot last; but it now prolongs a state of error and delusion, and retards the progress of truth and righteousness. Not a pleasant reflection to a Christian editor and the Christian University of Oxford which employed him to do an honest piece of work.

PROTESTANT MISSION TO TIBET.

A meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Feb. 16, to bid farewell to Miss Annie Taylor and a band of missionaries who are about to leave England for Tibet. Mr. J.L. Mathieson presided, and Mr. B. Broomall, of the China Inland Mission, offered the valedictory prayer.—Miss Taylor, in the course of a long address, stated that, so far as she knew, there was not a single Protestant missionary in Tibet, which covers an area about ten times that of Great Britain. She had been formerly engaged in the China Inland Mission, and had conceived the idea of penetrating the mysterious land of Tibet so long closed to Europeans, and leaving China, she settled at a village near Darjeeling for the purpose of learning the language. In September, 1892, she decided to enter Tibet from the Chinese frontier; starting from Tauchau in company of a Chinese Mohammedan who had married a Tibetan woman. After encountering terrible privations in crossing the mountains and being repeatedly attacked by brigands, Miss Taylor succeeded in reaching a point within three days of Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, when she was stopped by the authorities and compelled to return, arriving in Chinese territory in April, 1893. Miss Taylor gave interesting particulars of the country and of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the districts through which she passed. Setting aside their raiding proclivities she declared the Tibetans to be hospitable and chivalrous, and by no means averse to intercourse with Europeans, and especially with English people. She made one convert, a young native of Lhassa, named Pontso, whom she engaged as servant, and who accompanied her in her journey. She firmly believes that she will be enabled to establish a mission in the capital of Tibet, and has persuaded several persons to join her in the undertaking.—Mr. Sharp, treasurer to the mission, said that when Miss Taylor returned from her visit to Tibet she set her heart upon getting twelve men to go out to preach the Gospel in that country. This was made known through Christian and other periodicals, and no less than forty or fifty letters were received from persons ready to go, and thirteen were chosen. Since it had been resolved to send men to Tibet there had been a notice in the papers that a treaty had been made with Tibet by which a district would be opened for trade with Europeans, so that God had already removed one great barrier, and they were believing for the future.—Mr. Wm. Soutter (of Petersfield), Mr. Sorenseen (of Norway), Mr. H. Martyn Stumbles (of Lewisham), Mr. Evan Mackenzie (of Dingwall), and Mr. Craig (of London), who are of the party going out, gave a short account of the way they had been led to devote themselves to the mission. Sweden, Dunfermline, Fifeshire and Aberdeenshire were also represented.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF EUROPE.

M. EDMOND THEBY, a French economist, has published some voluminous statistics to show the enormous increase in all the countries of Europe of the amount raised each year for military and naval purposes. From his numerous calculations the following table may be taken, contrasting the amount spent on the army and navy in different countries in 1869-70 with that spent in 1892-93:—

Countries.	1869-70 £	1892-93 £
England	24,220,000	33,226,000
France	21,972 000	55,600,000
Russia	24,624,000	44,284,000
Germany	13,833,000	34,908,000
Austria Hungary	9,111,000	16,836,000
Italy	7,376,000	14,204,000
Belgaum	1,472,000	1 880,0 0
Spain	5,112,000	6,812,000
Holland	2,020,000	3,012 000
Switzerland	192,000	1,468,000
	£109,932,000	£190,320,000

There is thus an increase in twenty-three years of £80,388,000. The increase per cent: has been; in Germany, 137; Italy, 92; Austria, 85; Russia, 79; France, 62; England, 37; and Belgium, 28. Unfortunately a fresh increase may be looked for in nearly every country again this year, in spite of the bankrupt condition of many of the above nations.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYESIGHT.

A GRAVE DANGER.

THE "New Yourk Tribune" of February 4 published the following from its London correspondent:—Mr. Gladstone's general health and his vitality are little short of miraclous. Still for the leadership of the House of Commons, and especially for purposes of debate, good hearing is desirable, and his hearing is no longer good. He does not always collect with entire accuracy what is said, and therefore does not always meet the points raised. There is a graver matter, and that is the condition of his eyesight. His own reference to it, which might well have been omitted, has called out a great deal of comment hitherto suppressed—not unkindly, but still unpleasant. The real facts are known to few. Just after he left London for Biarritz I heard—not directly, but from a source I think trustworthy—what took place. Mr. Gladstone, or perhaps one of the family, sent for Dr. Granger, of Chester, a physician who is also an oculist. It was Dr. Granger who attended him at the time when the gingerbread nut was thrown at him, and struck and slightly injured one eye. Now that Sir Andrew Clark is gone, Dr. Granger probably knows more of Mr. Gladstone's constitutional peculiarities than anybody else. He saw him at his house in Downing Street the day before he started. He told Mr. Gladstone, not, I suppose, for the first time, that a cataract had entirely obliterated the sight of one eye, and that another cataract had begun to form on the other eye. This last statement was perhaps new to the Prime Minister. He renected a moment, and said—'I wish you to remove the cataract at once. Dr Granger told him it was not yet far enough advanced for an operation. You do not understand me,' replied his illustrious patient: 'it is the old cataract I wish removed. If that is out of the way, I shall still have one good eye when the new cataract impairs the sight of the other.' Dr. Granger hesitated. Mr Gladstone continued—'You still seem not to understand me. I want you to perform the operation, here and now, while I am sitting in this chair'. Dr Granger still objected. 'It might not be successful' said he, That is a risk I accept,, retorted the gallant old man. In the end Dr Granger, saying that the responsibility must be his as a medicial man, declined, giving such reasons as he could. The true reason probably was that such an operation on a patient of Mr Gladstone's age was too dangerous. It was not performed, but what could be more admirable than the courage and resolution he showed.'

The Press Association says it learns on authority that Mr Gladstone's sight has not improved, and gives him occasionally some inconvenience, which Dr Granger's last report suggests will continue. At the present time, however, the Premier cannot spare the several weeks which would be necessary to undergo an operation, even if the time for it had arrived. He is able to read with a certain amount of ease, and there is no reason why he should not be able to continue to do so for several years. The "Westerminister Gazette" prints an interview with Mr. Gladstone's oculist, Dr Granger, and practically sums up the result of the conversation by stating that it is unhappily the fact that Mr Gladstone feels the partial failure of his eye-sight somewhat acutely. He made a statement on the subject to his political friends, it is believed, shortly before leaving for Biarritz. Asked when a further examination of Mr Glandstone's eyes would be necessary. Dr Granger said. "Not before Easter;" and, after a moment's reflection, repeated "His condition is so satisfactory that I shall not trouble him again befor Easter at the earliest."

The "New york Tribune" (writes Mr Labouchere in this week's Truth) a very respetable journal, but it is a somewhat credulous journal. Mr Gladstone, it would seem, according to that organ of opinion, has already lost the sight of one eye, owing to a cataract having formed over it, and a cataract is rapidly forming over the other. No sooner was he told this than he requested his medical adviser to remove the formed cataract "that minute." Was ther ever such nonsense! In old men what is called an arcus senilis often occurs. This is a film round the outer ring of the eye, but it never extends over the lens, and consequently never destroys the sight.

There is an experiment that any one can try. to discover whether he has incipient cataract. Stand with the back to a window, with a lighted candle before the eye. If the eye be healthy, three candles are seen—two are erect, but the middle one is turned upside down. When the back of the lens is opaque, the inverted candle nearly disappears or is obscured, and when the front of the lens is affected, the inverted candle entirely disappears.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

A LETTER FROM THE AMEER.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has called upon Dr. Leitner in order to obtain information regarding a letter received by him from the Ameer a short time back. On this occasion Dr. Leitner communicated a translation of several extracts from the Ameer's letter, written six weeks before Sir Mortimer Durand reached Cabul, and showing that even prior to the arrival of the British Mission his Highness entertained the most friendly feeling towards Great Britain, and had never wavered in his implicit reliance on Great Britain's amity and good faith. The following are the extracts from the Ameer's letter to Dr. Leitner:—

Some misguided persons have said, through the medium of newspapers, that his Highness the Ameer is not friendly to the English Government, a statement which you have refuted at various influential meetings and proved to be unfounded in different publications, of which you have sent to me. If God will, the efforts of this friend will not be without effect. As regards the imaginings of men who are hungry with self-interest, they are certaintly men of hostile and evil disposition, who are engaged night and day in sowing dissension in the hearts of friends so as to embroil the love and friendship between two nations (or two Governments). They are no doubt inspired by love of mischief, or by greed, or follow their nature, and have ever so laboured, and are so labouring. Since, however, on the sides of both Governments the hearts are sincere and pure, and there are with us friends, like you, righteous and competent, there is no occasion even to snap one's finger at those men, nor will there be found any such occasion, for the fruit of such vain and mendacious efforts of theirs can only be the disappointment of failure and the shame of ignorance. Therefore, your righteous words are based on, and intended for the advantage and benefit of the illustrious British Government and of the "God-given" Government of Afghanistan. I am exceedingly pleased and obliged to you, and after this also look to you for the expression of further suggestions of a well-wisher and friend. As regards the wish that we should meet again and the getting ready of a seat for my friendly reception in London, about which you have written, I can only hope, as the affairs of the world are moved by hope, that with the grace of God the time of such interview may happen and become the cause of rejoicings to both our minds. Since, also, the resolution to do a thing is of the very essence of a deed, on this ground I have become very much pleased and accept with great gratification your intention of hospitality and the invitation which you have so cordially made.

The Ameer

ANARCHISM IN EUROPE.

BOURDIN'S FUNERAL.

With regard to the funeral of Bourdin, which took place the afternoon the mail left, the police had finally decided upon the course to be followed. It is not considered an event that should justify any demonstration whatsoever, and certainly it is not regarded as one fitting for a display of sympathy with the Anarchists; consequently the funeral will not be allowed to assume any character other than that of an ordinary private interment. No procession will be allowed and if one should be attempted the police will disperse it at short notice. The Anarchists claim that, in deciding to have a series of speeches at the graveside, they are simply acting in accordance with French custom, but the Home Office authorities do not recognise this custom as applicable to an English cemetery, and the most stringent instructions have been issued to prevent orations of any kind being delivered. The Anarchists know that police spies abound in their midst, and that, as far as the ordinary propaganda is concerned, the authorities are kept well and promptly informed. This state of things has had the effect of driving the more fanatical section away from the general body, thus actually adding to the danger of the situation.

Mr. Enefer, the undertaker, received the following postcard bearing the Streatham postmark: "Beware of an anti-Anarchist bomb at that murderer's funeral to-morrow. The rude and cruel plotters shall not have bomb throwing among innocent people all their own way.—Signed, Hater of Anarchy." The missive was handed to Supt. Shepherd, at Johnstreet police office.

AN IMPORTANT CLUB.

It is now no secret to the authorities that just prior to Christmas two young Frenchmen, one of whom is believed to have been the deceased man Bourdin, took an apartment in the vicinity of Autocomic Club. The rent was paid regularly until some weeks ago, when one man—whose personality is likely to interest the British public at a future date—left somewhat suddenly, stating that his brother would continue to pay the rent of the apartment. At the beginning of last week the door of the apartment was forced open, and to the surprise of the intruders, three foreigners—one of whom is alleged to have used a name very similar to that of Bourdin—were found in the apartment, where they had been secreted without the landlord's knowledge. Two days later—that is, about Thursday of previous week—what furniture was in the room was removed from the house. This has given the authorities a clue of the utmost value, inasmuch as about four men and one or two females of foreign origin are identified with recent Anarchical events. In the passage of the house a card, in foreign characters, announced the name and occupation of the occupier of the room as, it is alleged, "Bourdin, metal-worker." Since they left the place nothing has been heard of the three persons, one of whom is stated to have been an elderly foreigner, who moved the furniture. There is, however, stated to be little, if any, doubt that Martial Bourdin was one of the persons who had lived in the house.

ACTIVITY AT SCOTLAND YARD.

A conference was held on Tuesday, 20th ult., of the representatives of the French police who are at present in London and the authorities of Scotland Yard concerning the measures which are to be taken for keeping the foreign Anarchist in this country under constant surveillance, with a view to the ultimate discovery of the place in which explosives are illicitly manufactured. There appears to be a concensus of opinion that several of the bombs recently used in Paris, as well as the one which caused Martial Boudin's death, were made in London. The Central News adds that M. Pongot, the editor of "Le Pere Peinard," which was suppressed by the French Government shortly after the Vaillant outrage in the Chamber of Deputies, is at present in London, where he intends to publish his notorious journal in future.

The Press Association's Greenwich correspondent states that the tram car ticket taken by Bourdin from Westminister Bridge to East Greenwich was found in Bourdin's pocket after his death, thereby confirming the statement made that Bourdin was watched on the day of the explosion as far as Westminister Bridge, and travelled to Greenwich by tram, and not by train as has been stated. The ticket found was, it appears, the only through ticket issued on the journey. Another piece of the neck of the bomb has been discovered by the police at the bottom of Observatory-hill.

Photos of the deceased have taken for the use of the coroner and Home Office by a local photographer at Deptford. One shows Bourdin in a lying position, and another, an enlarged photo, shows the parts of his body which were most injured. Bourdin, when leaving Westminster Bridge for Greenwhich, entered a tram car at the terminus at the corner of Belvedere-road, and rode the whole distance to the terminus in Trafalgar-road, Greenwhich, occupying one of the corners of the car. He alighted at Greenwhich at ten minutes past *four o'clock, and inquiried the way to Greenwich Park, entering the park at the Maze-hill gate. He had then to cross the east lawn to come in front of the Observatory, and passing westward he commenced the ascent of the zigzag path, and had not proceeded many yards before the bomb in his possession*, and which he must have carried in the tram car, exploded. Bourdin has been identified by the tram conductor, and by one of the park gardeners who saw him cross the lawn.

SCARE ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

A report was circulated late on the 22nd ult. at night to the effect that a bomb, with the fuse ignited, had been discovered on the Thames Embankment. It appears that about 10 o'clock at night the attention of a foot passenger was attracted by a suspicious-looking article which was lying on the Waterloo steps. He immediately mentioned the matter to a mounted constable who happened to be passing at the time. The latter took possession of the article in question, and had it conveyed to Bow-street Police Station. Upon making inquiries at Bow-street a reporter was informed by Inspector Cann that the suspected bomb, upon examination proved to be nothing more formidable than an empty cigarette box with a string attached to it.

THE BADGE OF THE "DANGEROUS" GROUP.

The arrest of the Frenchman Gallew, although of the greatest importance, is not belived to have any direct bearing upon the Anarchist conspiracy which resulted in the dramatic death of Bourdin. It is believed that the information which has been obtained in connection with this case will prove of considerable value to the officers engaged against the revolutionists in this country. Gallew is alleged to be a desperate man, and the task of effecting his arrest was consequently confided to two officers of tried courage and experience, viz., Sergeant Sexton and Sergeant Brockwell. It was carried out with a neatness and dispatch which will certainly be gratifying to the French Government, at whose request the action was taken. That Gallew is a prominent Anarchist of the most extreme school has been placed beyond practical doubt. In addition to portraits of Ravachol and Vaillant, which he carried apparently as charms, he also possessed a great quantity of revolutionary circulars, manifestoes, &c., all in the French language. Among these was a leaflet entitled, "Vengeance is a Duty." A "Dynamiter's Manifesto" advocated the wholesale destruction of the bourgeoisie, and another urged the murder of judges and jurors. Perhaps the most curious of Gallew's belongings was a splendid necktie of black and red satin of the most expensive quality, and there is excellent reason for supposing that this constitutes the badge of the most dangerous group of extreme Anarchists.

EXCITING ADVENTURE IN PARIS.

What appears to have been a carefully-planned attempt on the lives of the two Paris commissaries of police who had been especially active in hunting down Ravachol and other Anarchists, came to light on Tuesday 20th ult. The plans miscarried, so far as the police officers were concerned; but one of two explosions, for which elaborate preparations had been made, occurred, and the wife of the proprietor of the premises in which it took place was seriously, if not fatally, injured, while several other persons were hurt The explosion in question occurred at 69 Rue St Jacques, which was let out in furnished apartments. M. Belquinot, the commissary of police of the St Denis Quarter, received a communication requesting him to go at once to the address mentioned, where the writer would be found dead having committed suicide. The commissary of police proceeded to the house, and went upstairs with the wife of the proprietor to the room where the suicide was supposed to have occurred. On the lady pushing open the door an explosion occurred, with the results stated. M. Dresch, another commissary of police, received a communication inviting him to go to the Hotel de l'Esperance, where a bomb had been deposited. In this instance suspicion was aroused, and, while the letter was acted upon, extreme caution was observed in proceeding about the matter. It was fortunate that such was the case, for it soon became appearent that preparations for a similar explosion had been made in one of the rooms of the hotel. In each case the engine of destruction was placed on two projecting pieces of wood nailed on the framework of the door, just over the thereshold, so that pushing the door would throw the bombs down. M. Girard, the head of the Municipal Laboratory, did not hesitate to express an opinion that it would be better to let it go off where it was, for it might burst at any moment; and if the authorities took the matter into their own hands, the owner of the house could be compensated for the damage done. The Prefect then went to see the Minister of the Interior, who gave his permission for the bomb to be exploded. The most elaborate preparations were taken for the public safety, and M. Girard at once proceeded to lay his plans. The house itself and the adjoining tenements were cleared of their inmates, and a strong cordon of police was posted in the street at a safe distance to prevent the crowd, which was constantly increasing (the report of what was going to be done having got about) from approaching the place of danger. M. Girard and M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, lost no time in completing their arangements. M. Girard and his chief assistant entered the hotel and carefully placed near the bomb two dynamite cartridges attached to long electric wires, which were laid down the staircase and carried into the street, where they were connected with a small storage battery. As a provision against a fire following upon the explosion, the fire brigade from the Rue du Chateau d'Eau was summoned, and arrived on the scene at five o'clock. All the windows of the neighbouring houses were closed. The crowd of spectators, who had encroached somewhat upon the police cordon in their anxiety to see what was going forward, were driven back by the police, and at twenty minutes past five everything was complete.

M. Girard switched on the electric current, and instantly a formidable explosion occurred, with a report like that of a 7 pounder gun. He then re-entered the hotel, and went upstairs to examine the effects of the explosion. When he came down again he reported that, judging from the results, the removal of the bomb would certainly have been attended by the greatest danger. The infernal machine had contained dynamite, paeric acid, a chlorate powder, and large pieces of cast iron, and must have weighed, about 3 lb. The floor was torn up, and a hole made about two feet across. All the windows of the sixth storey of the house were smashed. The doors were torn from their hinges and riddled with iron projectiles. The hotel was subsequently closed, and seals were affixed by the authorities.

RAID ON AN ANARCHIST CLUB.

About nine o'clock on Friday night 16th ult. large force of armed police under Chief Inspector Melville made a raid up on the Autonomic Club, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road London. All exits were barred by the place, and every one found in the building was placed under arrest, while important documents are belived to have been seized. On effecting an entry, Chief Inspector Melville and his assistants, at once made a thorough search of the place. No resistance was offered at any time, and had it been attempted, it would have been perfectly useless, as the police were in overwhelming force.

Outside in the street there was not the slightest sign to indicate what had taken place, and everything was conducted with remarkable quietude, The first thing done on effecting an entrance was to place Sergant Michael Walsh on guard inside the hall door. Within a quarter of an hour of the arrival of the police a "comrade" arrived, and tapped gently at the door, which was opened by Sergeant Walsh, who politely invited the caller to step inside, the invitation being enforced by a little physical compulsion. The amazed visitor was conducted to the theatre or hall of the club downstairs, where he found himself in the presence of Chief Inspector Melville, who subjected him to a rigid examination. Thereafter, during the time the police were in possession, callers continued to arrive singly and in pairs. They were invariably admitted by Sergeant Walsh, who promptly closed the door behind them, and gave them, to understand that they were in temporary custody. They were kept in an upper room, whence they were conducted in pairs downstair to the hall. They included nearly every European nationality, but perhaps the majority were Germans and Bohemians.

Every man was required to give a strict account of himself, to furnish his address in London, and to produce his passport, but several of them were unable to comply with the latter requirement.

Shortly before ten o'clock several Dutch Anarchist turned up, and were treated in a precisely similar fashion to those who had arrived earlier. After the first natural exclamations of surprise and anger they answered the questions put to them without apparent reserve, all being greatly impressed by the terms of the warrant and by the strong force of police on the club premises. As the night wore on the arrivals became more numerous, the Anarchists being evidently "night-birds;" but although plenty of visitors came in, not a single man was allowed to go out, with the result that by a quarter to eleven there were close upon eighty persons caged up in the club hall in the basement of the building.

One result of the raid is that it has augmented the information already in possession of the special, or, in other words, the secret, department of the detective system at Scotland Yard regarding persons of Anarchical tendencies, who were hitherto known casually to the officers of the department. It is no secret at the Club that the raid resulted in the conveyance of much personal correspondece to Scotland Yard; for, in addition to confiscating the members' book, literature, &c., private correspondence was also taken from persons on the premises.

THE MOHAMMEDAN HEAVEN.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER writing in the "Nineteenth Century," says: It has often been said that a religion must be false which teaches what the Koran teaches about a future life. I do not think so. In every religion we must make allowances for anthropomorphic imagery, nor would it be possible to describe the happiness of Paradise except in analogy with human happiness. Why, then, exclude the greatest human happiness, companionship with friends, of either sex, if sex there be in the next world? Why assume the pharisaical mien of contempt for what has been our greatest blessing in this life, while yet we speak in very human imagery of the city of Holy Jerusalem, twelve thousand furlongs in length, in breadth and height, and the walls thereof one hundred and forty-four cubits, and the building of the wall of jasper and the city of pure gold, and the foundations of the wall garnished with all manner of precious stones, jasper, sapphire, chalcedony, emerald, sardonyx, sardius, chrysolite, chrysoprasus, jacinth, and amethyst. If such childish delights as that of women in certain so-called precious stones are admitted in the life to come, why should the higher joys of life be excluded from the joys of heaven? If Mohammed placed the loveliness of women above the loveliness of gold and amethyst, why should he be blamed for it? People seem to imagine that Mohammed knew no other joys of heaven, and represented Paradise as a kind of heavenly harem. Nothing can be more mistaken. In many places when he speaks of Paradise the presence of women is not even mentioned, and where they are mentioned, they are generally mentioned as wives or friends. Thus we read, "Verily the fellows of Paradise upon that day shall be employed in enjoyment, they and their wives, in shade upon thrones, reclining; therein they shall have fruits, and they shall have what they may call for, Peace, a speech from the merciful God." Or, "For these shall enter Paradise, and shall not be wronged at all, gardens of Eden, which the Merciful has promised to his servants in the unseen; verily, this promise over comes to pass." Is it so very wrong then, that saints are believed to enter Paradise with their wives, as when we read, "O my servants, enter ye into Paradise, ye and your wives, happy." In this and similar ways the pure happiness of the next life is described in the Koran, and if, in a few passages, not only wives but beautiful maidens also are mentioned among the joys of heaven, why should this rouse indignation? True, it shows a less spiritual conception of the life to come than a philosopher would sanction, but, however childish, there is nothing indelicate or impure in the description of the Houris.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON A GERMAN IRONCLAD.

During the trial trip at forced draught of the German cruiser Brandenburg off Kiel, on Feb. 16, a terrible explosion took place owing to the breaking away of the fastening of the apparatus for turning off steam on the starboard engine, and to the consequent escape of steam into the engine room, which was full of people. Thirty-nine men were killed on the spot, and four have since succumbed to their injuries. The official account says the vessel's engines were working at 1000 h.p. at the time of the explosion, but an engineer declares the indicator showed 7200 horse-power. In a message to the captain of the ironclad Brandenburg the German Emperor declares that the heroic death of the victims of the explosion on that ship has ensured for them for all time a place of honour in his memory and in the annals of the German Navy. With regard to the dead, they must submit to God's inscrutable will. For the rest, his Majesty adds, "Full speed ahead." The Emperor, who has sent a wreath of flowers for the funerals, will cause a tablet to be placed in the garrison church at Kiel in memory of those who have fallen.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, in the *Humanitarian*, writes: The [late] Viceroy of India, Lord Lansdowne, hat truly said that "if we were to be deprived, by a stroke of pen, of our opium revenue to-morrow, the consumption of the drug would continue in spite of us, and is as much beyond our power to put an end to the use of opium in India and China as it would be beyond the power of the friends of temperance in England to put an absolute stop to the consumption of intoxicating liquors in that country." Neither is the abuse of alcohol and opium by a minority sufficient justification for the deprivation of the majority of either one or the other. As observed in my book, "The Other Side of the Opium Question":—"If anyone will calmly and with unprejudiced mind examine the opium question, it will be found that the exaggerated and sensational accounts of the evil effects of opium dwindle in a manner suggestive of a very weak cause indeed. It becomes as the great Lexicographer described the ghost of Cave, which he said he had seen—'Why, sir, a kind of shadowy thing!'"

The anti-opiumists do not seem to be aware that other things besides opium are smoked, which are much more deleterious, and the effects of these substances are attributed to opium. First, there is *muddut*, which is a mixture of inferior opium and dried bran. This is smoked like tobacco, and as there is no greater convenience from lying down, it is usually smoked in the upright position. If bran cannot be obtained, or when people are very poor, they mix dried cow-dung with the opium. Secondly, there is a preparation known as "tye-chandoo," which is made from the refuse of half-burnt chandul scraped from pipes, the refuse of opium, gungab, or bhang, and bad tobacco. Thirdly, there is gungah and bhang, the first being the dried flowers of the *Cannabis sativa*, or hemp plant, the latter being the dried leaves and stalks of the plant. A person under the influence of Indian hemp, especially when the drug is used as an infusion or decoction, is often affected in much the same manner as if under the influence of alcohol. The effects of chandul carried to excess are to place the user in the condition of having passed the illusionary or dreaming stage into a state resembling the Nirvana of the Buddhists when the mind is a blank, and there are no thoughts. The effects of gungah carried to excess are more and more vivid illusions of the brain; and so temporary or permanent insanity, especially in those hereditarily disposed, may originate from hemp. If the anti-opiumists would limit their endeavours to stopping the use of muddut, tye-chandoo, and hemp, they would be engaged on a beneficial work. I commend this to their serious consideration. It has the recommendation of being a Jellyby-like philanthropy which seems perferable to anti-opiumists to a philanthropy at home. Or they might endeavour to stop opium-smoking in the United States, where it is said there are a million of smokers.

There is, at present, a Royal Commission on Opium sitting in India, after taking evidence in this country. According to the evidence, as reported in the *Times* and in the Indian papers, scarcely any but missionaries have anything to say against opium. Even some missionaries—Mr. Munro, for instance—state "the consumption of opium is no obstacle to missionary effort." One effect of the use of opium, which has been frequently denied, comes clearly out in the evidence—viz., the prophylactic value of opium against malaria. When opium-users are subjected to the same malarial influences as non-opium-users, the former enjoy an immunity which is remarkable. How opium acts as a preventive of aguish disease, is that it prevents chill, which, if not the only cause of ague, is certainly the direct cause of many repetitions of attack. The Indian, after working hard and perspiring under a burning sun, is very liable to become chilled by the night-fall of temperature, but either before or after his evening meal he takes his opium, and remains warm and glowing. If the anti-opiumists had their way, there would be a great increase of malarial disease in India. There would be a loss to India estimated at about £13,000,000 annually. Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society, states the British taxpayer would gladly make up the loss to India! The native princes would be aggrieved by the loss of much revenue. The people would be discontented, by being deprived of a source of enjoyment, and of relief from pain. One section would believe it was done to give impetus to the importation of British spirits into India. Another section would realise that the missionaries are the motive agency, and would regard it as a step towards interference with Eastern religions. The importance of the subject, whether regarded sanitarily, socially, politically, financially, or religiously, cannot be exaggerated. If the use of opium is materially interfered with, the results will cause such interference to be regarded in future years as the great absurdity of the Victorian era.

THE VICTORIA RELIEF FUND.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper published on Feb. 16 gives particulars of sums handed over the Patriotic Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of men who lost their lives through the foundering of the Victoria, and of a provisional scheme of disbursement. The total received was £67,610 16s. 6d., of which £37,577 4s. 9d. was from the Lord Mayor's fund and £33 11s. 9d. from the Governor of Trinidad. The annual allowances to widows and children are proposed on the following scale:—Fleet paymasters: widows, £53; children, £16; fleet engineers, £53 and £16 respectively; chaplains, £53 and £16; engineers, £37 and £12; warrant officers, £22 and £8; chief petty officers and others of same rating, £13 and £2 12s.; first-class petty officers and others rated as such £11 14s. and £2 12s. second-class petty officers and others of same rating, £10 8s., and £2 12s., ordinary able-bodied seamen and others of same rating £9 2s. and £2 12s. respectively. The allowances to children are to cease at the ages of eighteen and twenty-one forboys and girls respectively in the case of officers and warrant officers' children, and at fourteen and sixteen respectively in the case of children of men below that rank. It should be stated that these sums are in addition to the Admiralty allowance, so that the total sums paid to widows annually will be:—Fleet paymasters, £193; fleet engineers, £193; chaplains, £153; engineers, £102; warrant officers, £52; chief petty officers, £26; first-class petty officers, £23 8s.; second-class ditto, £20 16s.; ordinary seamen, £18 4s. With the Admiralty addition the totals in the cases of children (taken in the same order of rank) will be £36, £36, £33, £26, £16 7s., £16, £7 16s., £6 10s., and £6 10s. Additional allowances may be made in special cases, and the allowances to widows without children to support, and without homes of their own, and in employment with board and lodging, to be six guineas per annum.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 10TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. Readings are highest in Central India and Rajputana and lowest at Cuddapah. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Amraoti and 12 at Bombay. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is below the normal in several places. The highest temperature recorded in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 44° at Ajmere. Humidity change are irregular, and the skies are partially cloudy in the Madras Presidency and at Mangalore and Calicut. There has been no rain at any station. Abnormals indicate that the weather off the Coromandel Coast is in a rather unsettled condition and is likely to remain more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency as also in the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th March, 1894.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·859
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·4
Dew Point	59·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·544
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·5
General Directions of wind	NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	309

*From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves, wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB 16.

Royal Artillery.—Major de Courcy Daniel to be Lieut-Colnel, vice W P Georges, deceased; Capt R M B F Kelly, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice de C Daniell promoted; Lieut P T Cooper to be Captain vice J P Du Cane, seconded; Capt E Dawson (District officer), from the Seconded List, to be supernumerary to the establishment; Serg-Major W C Mason to be Lieutenant (District Officer), vice J G Rogan, deceased. In consequence of the appointment of Capt H E Bampfylde as Adjutant of the Donegal Artillery being altered to Oct 23, 1893, the promotions of Capt A T Cuming and Sec Lieut F C Tayler are postponed accordingly. Gent Cadet J A Dalyell, from the R M Academy, to the Sec Lieutant, in succession to Lieut P T Cooper, promoted. Capt J P Ducane is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery.

Memorandum.—Major-Gen A H W Williams, from Deputy-Adj-General Royal Artillery at Head quarters, is placed upon retired pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB 20.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut R L Penwell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

2nd Dragoon—Sec Lieut F W A Scott to be Lieutenant, vice A L Renton, resigned; Qr-mr Serg P F Fleming to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt. W S Steele, placed on temporary half pay.

3rd Hussars—Lieut H R M Hawkins resigns his commission.

6th Dragoons—Sec Lieut F S Atkinson to be Lieutenant, vice E A Herbert, seconded.

8th Hussars—Lieut H F. Beare to be Captain, vice R P J Codrington, transferred to the Dorsetshire Regt.

15th Hussars—Super Capt J R P Gordon to be Captain, in succession to Major the Hon R Leigh, who holds a staff appointment; Sec Lieut P O Hambro to be Lieutenant, vice H W Hodgson, appointed Adjutant.

9th Hussars—Lieut J W G P Jeffcock to be Captain, vice F D Barry, resigned; Sec Lieut E S St Quintin to be Lieutenant, vice A Jennings-Bramly, appointed Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards—Sec Lieut R A S Benson to be Lieutenant, vice H C Sutton, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

Scots Guards—Major and Lieut Col and Colonel T W Viscount Coke, retires on half pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

KING'S (Liverpool Regt)—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—P F Pecock, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice F J L Howard, seconded; F J Austin to complete establishment.

Norfolk Regt.—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C Scott, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice C W G Richardson, seconded; E F Knox to complete establishment.

The East Lancashire Regt.—The following Sec. Lieutenants to be Lieutenant:—O L Downes Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice G H Lawrence, seconded; R D Cheales, to complete establishment.

Dorsetshire Regt—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C E Tristram, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice C H Lewis, seconded; H G T Costley, to complete establishment.

Hlfle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The following Captains to be Majors:—C A Lamb, vice the Hon M Curzon promoted; Brevet Major Sir B C A Frere Bart D S O vice H F G Forbes promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay. The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut the Hon H Yarde-Buller is antedated to Oct 15, 1893, in succession to Major C A Lamb, Adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut H H Wilson to be Captain vice C M Biackett retired. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut the Hon C H C Henniker-Major is antedated to Oct 15, 1893; Sec Lieut G L Paget to be Lieutenant vice H H Wilson; Gen Cadett P G A Cox from the R M College to be Sec Lieutenant vice G L Paget.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon Capt F S Houston, F R C S I, is seconded for service under Article 55, Royal Warrant, March 28, 1893. The following Surgeons on probation to be Surgeon Lieutenants:—H V Prynne, A E Master, M B G Dansey Browning, E S Clark, M B K B Barnett M B, M Boyle, M B, K M Cameron, M B, C M Fleury, A C Fox, S F St Davids Green, W Tibbets, M B.

Brevet—The following Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels:—R Ellis, Deputy-Assistant Adjt-General, Mauritius; H W D Riley, half-pay; S Pym, R A, A Lozan, R A, G C H Parlby, half-pay Royal Artillery; R G S Marshall, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Memoranda—The appointments of Col R Walkey, as a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and of Lieut-Col A A Saunders, as a Chief instructor at the School of Gunnery, to bear dates Dec 1, 1893, and Jan 4, 1894, respectively, and not as stated in the Gazette of Nov 28, 1893. The following notification is subsisted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Nov 14, 1893:—Lieut-Col G H Palmer is placed on half-pay, on vacating the appointment of a Professor at the R M Academy. The appointments of Major F A Curteis, R A, to be a Professor, and of Captain F H Crampton, R A, to be an Instructor at the R M Academy, are dated Sept 15, 1893, and not as stated in the Gazette of Nov 21, 1893.

Indian Staff Corps—Col E M Woodcock is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE NAVY.

Captains—H C Kane, to President, additional W C Karslake, to Victory, as Flag Captain both Feb 19.

Commanders—C S Elliot, to Speedy, additional Feb 20; F O Pike, to Lion March 1; J R Prickett, for coastguard, Yarmouth March 9; G T Wingfield, for coastguard, Weymouth March 14; R S Lowry, to Ganges, March 19.

Lieutenants—J P Shipton, to Alecto, undated; J G Heugh, to Alecto, in command, Feb 16; E J Prendergast, to Eupurates, Feb 17; W H Dutton, RNR, and W Johnson (a) to Vernon, March 3; F W Markham, to Excellent, March 3; E Woodger, to Speedy, March 3; J J Graham, to Amphion (G) J F Murray-Aynsley, to Superb (G) Feb 23; E F Bruen, to Edgar (G) H Christian, to RN Barracks, Devonport, Feb 19; C E Pritchard, to Leda, in command, A L Andrews, to Leda (N) undated; H R Veale, to Havock, reappointed Feb 14.

Sub-Lieutenant—H H Smyth, to Speedy, Feb 22.

Staff Commanders—J Edwards, to Temeraire, G Keigwin, to Devastation, Feb 22.

Fleet Engineer—W H T Bills, to Barrosa, Feb 22.

Chief Engineers—F W Wells, to Fearless, A V Blake, to Barrosa, Feb 22.

Engineers—W H Pallett, to Speedy, March 20; R K Herbert, to Royal Oak, March 19; J A Vaughan, to Undaunted, and W Toop to Vivid, Feb 22.

Assistant Engineers—F H Hutchings, to Speedy, March 20; A F White, to Revenge, March 19; J D Good, to Hecate, Feb 22.

Fleet Surgeon—J H Anderson, MD, to Cape of Good Hope Hospital Feb 16.

Staff Surgeons—W E Breton, MD, to Trafalgar, Feb 16; J Hunter, MD, to Superb, Feb 25; S T O'Grady, to Collingwood, Feb 16; R McIvor, M D, to Mersey, Feb 16; A W Russell, to Ganges Feb 16.

Surgeons—W Pryn, to Defiance, Feb 16, E J Finch, to Alecto, Feb 16; H W G Green, to Nile, Feb 16; J Bradley, MD, to Speedy, March 20; J D Menzies, to Euphrates, Feb 21.

Paymaster—H Cleveland, to Sheerness Barracks, Feb 11.

Gunners—W J C Hooper, to Melpomene, Feb 15; S Ayres, to Riagarooma, Feb 22; F H Teague, to Katoomba, Feb 22; F E Sammels, to Apollo, Feb 22; G J Long, to Audacious, Feb 16; C L Cahill (a) and H Middleton (a) promoted and appointed to Excellent with seniority both Feb 2; R J Sweet a, to Blancne, Feb 16.

Boatswains.—J. O'Brien, to Crescent Q.D.D. for Wallaroo, Feb. 22; C. Cuthbert, to Crescent Q.D.D. for Katoomba, Feb. 22; J. Innis. to Agiucourt, Feb. 13; J. Eggbeer, to Impregnable.

Admiralty, Feb. 13, 1894.—The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—A. V. Blake, Jan. 1; C. F. H. Tilbrook, Feb. 1.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majest's Order in Council of April 1, 1881—Fleet Surg N. T. Connolly has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets, Feb. 11.

Feb. 15.—Acting Sub-Lieut, Harry Hosketh Smyth has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieut, in her Majesty's Fleet, June 14, 1894; Assistant Paymaster H. Cleveland has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, Feb. 11.

Feb. 16.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts, Feb 1:—John Cyril Deed, Percy Walter Simmons, Herbert Jefferies Coles, Richard Ffollett Wills, Francis John Winsor Cartwright, Percy Molloy, Francis Arthur Nelson, Frederic Lewis Harford Strong.

Feb. 16.—Clerk B. T. Hirtzel has been advanced to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Sec Lieut J Brough to be Lieutenant.

Feb 17—The following clerks have been advanced to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet:—F H Roe W K Stepheus.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The second Christian name of 2nd Lieutenant H J Coles is Jeffries and not as stated in the London Gazette Feb 16, 1894.

The Shadwell Prize for 1893 has been awarded to Lieutenant Charles G S Eeles of the Curacoa for plans of harbours and anchorages in the Pacific Islands especially those of Langa Langa Harbour Anonyma Cove and the Gerara anchorage.

A new first class battleship of the same type as the Magnificent is to be laid down early in April at Chatham. The vessel is to be 390ft in length 75ft in breadth with a displacement of 14,600 tons and engines of 12,000 horse power

The Admiralty have decided to supply a 9·2 inch breech loading gun to the Royal Naval Barracks Keyham for instructional purposes. The gun will be mounted on a Vavasseur central pivot mounting at a cost of £3000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Inchdune, 1,895 tons, Captain H Pursep, clared yesterday for Rangoon in Ballast.

THE ss Eton, 1,745 tons, Captain E Newcombe, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk. with a General cargo.

THE s s Ramillies, 1,903 tons, Captain J R Richards arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Port Said 20th February, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Quantock, 2,193 tons. Captain J C Main, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Colombo 6th March in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

The B I S N Co's ss Karagola, 508 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-bay for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier General W F Gatacre, Col W E Hilliard and 85 deck,

THE City Line ss City of Khios, 2,283 tons, Captain A Kinlock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 10th March, with a general cargo, Mr. J R Falkonriz as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald. 1,716 tons, Captain J Bulle, arrived in harbour on Sunday last. from Mauritius. 27th February, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A MacAllister arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda 25th February, with a general cargo. Dr Abdul Razack H M's vice Consul at Jedda, and 25 deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles Mr J Feyerick. Mrs Norman Brown, Col and Mrs Malony, and daughters Mr Jian Sulter, Mrs and Miss Vansillart, Mr Louis Javaroni, For La Rennion—Mr and Mrs Boulanger and 2 children. For Zanzibar Mr and Mrs Bertha Mascarenhas and 3 children.—For Aden—Mr Ardeshir Hormasjee. For Karachi—Mr J C Gilder. For Different Ports 25 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ebro	1591	Watson	Hull	13-3	F Muir & Co
B	C Macdonald	1716	Rule			F Muir & Co
D	Urania	1709	Smith	Dunkirk	15-3	W & A Graham
F	Elton	1746	Newcombe	Dunkirk	12-3	Bombay Co
G	Safari	891	Asthanson	Zanzibar	18-3	F Heyer.
H	Elton	1596	Payne	Hamburgh	17-3	Bombay Co
K	G M's Mowe	850	Hartman	Not fixed		Man-of-war
						German Govt.
L	Kaveri			Bhownager	13-3	Shepherd & Co
N	Ethelaida	1705	Steel	Antwerp	15-3	K Nixon & Co
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi		12-3 A Simeon
P	Raisby	1425	Campbell			
Q	Purulia	993	Sampso	Zanzibar	15-3	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Mangalore 12-3 Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi 12-3 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsulnr	2711	Loggin	London	29-3	P & O Co
2	Persia	3517	Hutchinson	Liverpool	17-3	Graham & Co
3	Thibet	1671	Peters	China	16-3	P & O Co
5	Clyde				

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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In 1d. Packets, 4d. & 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. & 5s. Tins. EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In 1d. 2d. & 6d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparatio has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEE HAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

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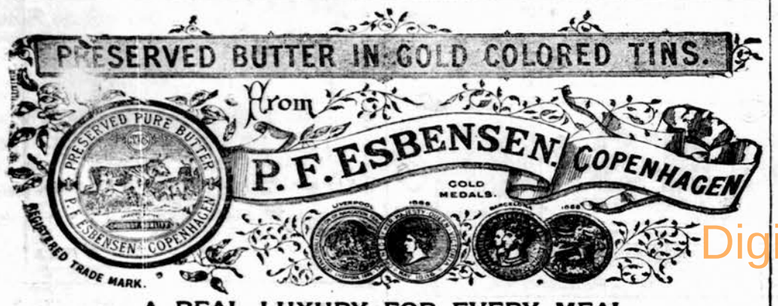
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.



A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

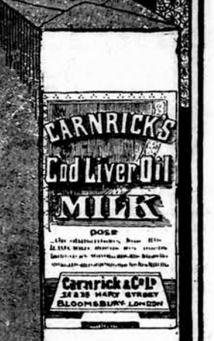
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

CARNRICK'S COD LIVER OIL MILK

THE BEST EMULSION



In Carnrick's Cod Liver Oil Milk, the cod liver oil is rendered easy of digestion, the fishy taste is entirely disguised, and the preparation possesses excellent keeping qualities.

The disagreeable features of cod liver oil removed by combination with another Food—Milk.

The Children's Favourite Medicine. The Best Food in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Rickets, Scrofula, and for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchitis. "Cod Liver Oil Milk" is also prepared with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) — IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 53ft. by 7ft. 3in.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.

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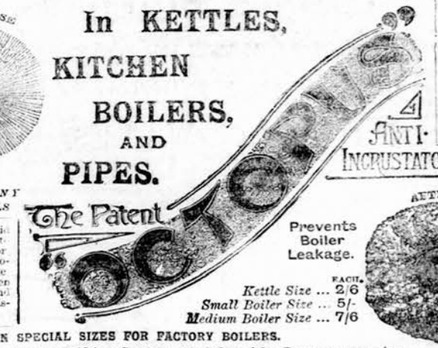
Collects the FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.



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Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

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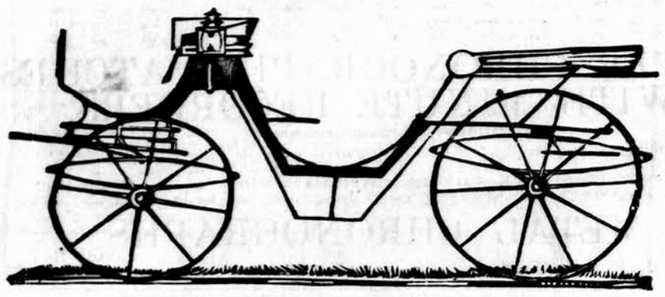

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS OR STOP WATCHES

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

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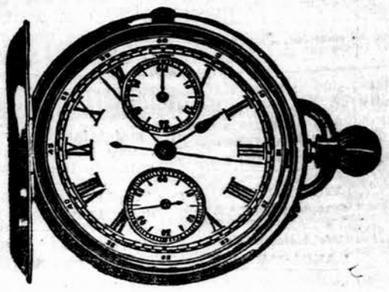

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Ditto do Crystal face ..... „ 200

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
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Silver do. ..... „ 65
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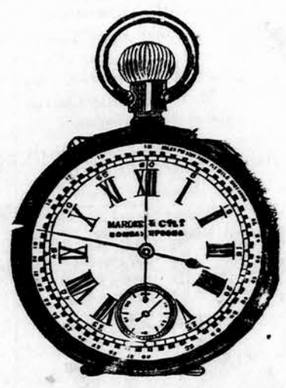

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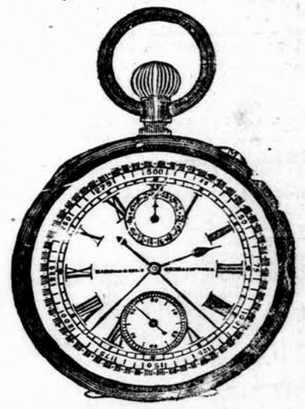

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